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MINUTES

OF THE

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION

OF THE

UNITED KINGDOM;

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

AND OF THE

BRANCH COUNCILS,

FOR THE YEAR 1868.

VOL. VI.

London:
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1869.

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MEETING OF WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1868.

President—Dr GEORGE BURROWS.

The Royal College of Physicians of London . . .	Dr. JAMES RISDON BENNETT.
The Royal College of Surgeons of England	CÆSAR HENRY HAWKINS, Esq.
The Apothecaries' Society of London	GEORGE COOPER, Esq.
The University of Oxford . .	Dr. HENRY WENTWORTH ACLAND.
The University of Cambridge .	Dr. GEORGE EDWARD PAGET.
The University of Durham . .	Dr. DENNIS EMBLETON.
The University of London . .	Dr. JOHN STORRAR.
The Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh . .	Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.
The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.	Dr. ANDREW WOOD.
The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow . . .	Dr. JOHN GIBSON FLEMING.
The Universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh	JAMES SYME, Esq.
The Universities of Glasgow and St. Andrew's . . .	Dr. ALLEN THOMSON.

The King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland .	Dr. Aquilla Smith.
The Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland	William Hargrave, Esq.
The Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland	Dr. Charles Henry Leet.
The University of Dublin . .	Dr. James Apjohn.
The Queen's University in Ireland	Sir Dominic Corrigan, Bart.

Dr. William Sharpey.
Dr. Richard Quain.
Dr. Henry Wyldbore Rumsey.
Dr. Edmund Alexander Parkes.
Dr. Robert Christison.
Dr. William Stokes.

} Nominated by Her Majesty, with the advice of her Privy Council.

Dr. Francis Hawkins, *Registrar*.

(*No.* 106.)

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1868.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON.

Present—

Dr. BURROWS, *President,* in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. THOMSON.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. COOPER.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. LEET.
Dr. PAGET.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. PARKES.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. RUMSEY.
Mr. SYME.	

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The President addressed the Council, explaining the manner in which his communications with the Government had been interrupted by the state of public business, and the course which he had pursued with regard to the Act which had been passed to amend the law relating to Medical practitioners in the Colonies.

The following Committees were appointed:—

Business Committee.

Dr. ANDREW WOOD, *Chairman.*
Dr. EMBLETON.
Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS.
Dr. RUMSEY.

Finance Committee.

Dr. SHARPEY, *Chairman.*
Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. A. SMITH.
Dr. FLEMING.
Mr. COOPER.

1. *Read* the following Letter:—

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
13, NEWHALL STREET, BIRMINGHAM,
May 29th, 1868.

DEAR SIR,

The Committee of Council of the British Medical Association have appointed a deputation to wait upon the Medical Council in reference to the further representation of the profession in the Council.

I shall feel greatly obliged if you will kindly inform me on what day it will be convenient for the Council to receive the deputation.

As Saturday and Monday will be very inconvenient days for country practitioners, I would venture to suggest Tuesday, the 30th of June, if this will be convenient to the Council.

Awaiting your reply,

I remain, yours faithfully,
(Signed) S. WATKIN WILLIAMS,
General Secretary.

Dr. HAWKINS,
Registrar of the General Medical Council,
32, Soho Square, London, W.

Moved by Dr. PAGET; *Seconded* by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN; and *Agreed to:*

"That the request of the Committee of the Council of the British Medical Association be acceded to, and that the deputation appointed by them be received by the Medical Council on Tuesday, June 30th, at 3 P.M."

2. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD; and *Agreed to:*

"That the reference from the Scottish Branch Council on the subject of Lunacy Certificates (*see* Minutes of Executive Committee, Feb. 26, 1868, No. 80, p. 6) be referred to a Committee, who shall consider the subject, in concert with Mr. OUVRY, and report to the Council."

Committee.

Dr. ANDREW WOOD, *Chairman.*
Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN.
Dr. RUMSEY.

3. *Moved* by Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS; *Seconded* by Dr. PAGET; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Letter from the Medical Department of the Privy Council of November 23rd, 1867 (*see* Minutes, vol. v., pp. 280, 302, 344), together with the Letters from the various Licensing Bodies connected with the subject of Vaccination, be referred to a Committee, to draw up for the approval of the General Council an answer to the Privy Council."

Committee.

Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS, *Chairman.*
Dr. FLEMING.
Dr. LEET.
Dr. STORRAR.
Dr. BENNETT.

4. *Moved* by Dr. PAGET; *Seconded* by Dr. PARKES; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Observations of the Licensing Bodies upon the Report of the Committee of the Medical Council on the Visitations of Examinations be received and entered on the Minutes."

OBSERVATIONS BY THE LICENSING BODIES

ON

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE MEDICAL COUNCIL

ON THE

VISITATIONS OF EXAMINATIONS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.
November 4th, 1867.

SIR,

I am directed by the Royal College of Physicians of London to transmit to you, for the information of the General Medical Council, the accompanying Observations on the Report of the Committee of the General Medical Council on the Visitations of Examinations, as requested in your letter of 29th June last.

Copies of the Bye-Laws referred to are sent herewith.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY A. PITMAN,
Registrar.

FRANCIS HAWKINS, M.D.,
Registrar of the General Medical Council.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

1. With regard to the PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, the General Medical Council having recommended in 1859 "That the Examination in General Education be eventually left entirely to the Examining Boards of National Educational Bodies recognized by the Medical Council," the College has, in accordance with that recommendation, discontinued the Preliminary Examination, accepting in lieu thereof a testamur of proficiency in General Education given by any of the Bodies recognized by the Medical Council.

2. In reference to the paragraph at page 4, relative to the mode of conducting the PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, the College is of opinion that the Committee has been misled by the Report of the Visitors, printed at page 8 of the Reports for 1866-67, which states—"The examination of candidates by a single Examiner, without any colleague or assessor, appears to us to be open to obvious objection." The College desires to state that its Examinations are not so conducted, but that every candidate is always examined on each subject by two Examiners; and the College is not satisfied that the suggestion of the Committee would be an improvement, viz., that the two Examiners should always be present at the same table.

3. The College has already made a change in the mode of conducting its ANATOMICAL EXAMINATIONS, and thus anticipated the suggestion of the Committee on this point.

4. As regards the recommendation of the Committee that separate decisions should be given in the WRITTEN, ORAL, and CLINICAL EXAMINATIONS, the College begs to state that the final decision in each case has always been framed with special reference

to the written, oral, and clinical Examinations, and that a trial will be made of the plan recommended by the Committee, that the decision on each part of the Examinations should be expressed more distinctly.

5. In conclusion, the College begs leave to direct the attention of the General Medical Council to certain alterations in the course of study required to be undergone by candidates for the MEMBERSHIP and LICENCE, and in the mode of conducting the Examinations, and which alterations are briefly as follows:

In the course of study for the MEMBERSHIP, a knowledge of Surgery and Midwifery, as well as of Medicine, is now required of all candidates for the Membership.

The period of study of CLINICAL MEDICINE and CLINICAL SURGERY is further extended.

In the course of study for the LICENCE, candidates are permitted to pass a certain portion of the required four years of Professional Studies, "receiving instruction as the pupil of a legally qualified Practitioner holding any public appointment which affords opportunities, satisfactory to the Examiners, of imparting a practical knowledge of Medicine, Surgery, or Midwifery."

The requirements having reference to the study of SURGERY are now the same as those of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

The period of study of CLINICAL MEDICINE is further extended.

In the Examinations for the MEMBERSHIP and LICENCE, candidates for the Membership of the College, not being Graduates in Medicine of a University in the United Kingdom, nor otherwise specially exempted by the Bye-Laws, are required to pass three Examinations at stated intervals. The first two Examinations are the same as those passed by candidates for the College Licence; the third or pass Examination for the Membership, is more comprehensive than heretofore, including "the Principles of Public Health," and "Psychological Medicine" as additional subjects of Examination.

The Examinations, both for the MEMBERSHIP and LICENCE of the College, are now conducted to a considerable extent in a

practical manner; that on Anatomy and Physiology by Dissections and Preparations; that on Materia Medica by requiring candidates to describe specimens of Drugs. and Pharmaceutical Preparations; that on Chemistry by the application of tests and other modes of analysis; and in the Examinations on Medicine and Surgery practical knowledge is tested in the Wards of an Hospital, and the candidates are required to describe morbid specimens and microscopic preparations.

HENRY A. PITMAN,
Registrar.

[1867.]

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

BYE-LAWS RELATING TO MEMBERS.

I.

The Members of the College, present and future, shall be alone eligible to the Fellowship. They shall have the use of the Library and Museum, subject to the Regulations relating thereto, and shall be admitted to all Lectures, and shall enjoy such further privileges as may from time to time be defined by the Bye-Laws; but they shall not be entitled to any share in the government, or to attend or vote at General Meetings, of the Corporation.

II.

All persons who have been admitted before February 16th, 1859, Licentiates of the College, shall be entitled to be admitted Members of the College, provided that they have, since their admission as Licentiates, obeyed the Bye-Laws, and do accept such Membership, and engage henceforth to obey the Bye-Laws of the College.

III.

Any Extra-Licentiate who shall have produced Testimonials as to character satisfactory to the Censors, and shall have assured the said Censors that he is not engaged in the practice of Pharmacy, and who shall comply with such other Regulations as are required by the Bye-Laws of the said Corporation, may be proposed to the College to be admitted a Member of the College.

IV.

Any person who shall have satisfied the College touching his acquirements in general Science and Literature, and his knowledge of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and who shall comply with the Bye-Laws and Regulations of the College, may be proposed to the College to be admitted a Member of the College.

V.

Every candidate for the Membership of the College, under the last Bye-Law, who shall have commenced his Professional Studies after September 1861, shall satisfy the Censors' Board that previously to the commencement of his Professional Studies he has obtained a Degree in Arts from some University of the United Kingdom or of the Colonies, or from some other University specially recognized by the Medical Council, or that he has passed Examinations equivalent to those required for a Degree in Arts. All other candidates for Membership shall be examined on the subjects of General Education by the President and Censors of the College.

VI.

Every candidate for Membership shall furnish proof that he has attained the age of twenty-five years.

VII.

Every candidate shall produce a Testimonial from a Fellow or Member of the College, satisfactory to the Censors' Board, to the effect that, as regards moral character and conduct, he is a fit and proper person to be admitted a Member of the College.

VIII.

Every candidate (*except such as shall be admissible under the provisions of Sections* XV. *and* XVI.) shall produce proof of his having been engaged in Professional Studies during a period of five years, of which four years at least shall have been passed at a Medical School or Schools, recognized by the College.

IX.

Every candidate (*except such as shall be admissible under the provisions of Sections* XV. *and* XVI.) shall produce evidence, satisfactory to the Censors' Board, of his having studied the following subjects:—

ANATOMY (WITH DISSECTIONS) .	During	Two Winter Sessions.*
PHYSIOLOGY	,,	Two Winter Sessions.
CHEMISTRY	,,	Six Months.
PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY	,,	Three Months.
MATERIA MEDICA	,,	Three Months.
PRACTICAL PHARMACY	,,	Three Months.
By Practical Pharmacy is meant Instruction in the Laboratory of a Registered Medical Practitioner, or of a Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or of a Public Hospital or Dispensary recognized by the College.		
BOTANY	,,	Three Months.
This Course of Lectures may be attended prior to the commencement of Professional Studies; and any candidate producing satisfactory evidence that Botany formed one of the subjects of his Preliminary Examination will be exempt from attendance on this Course.		
MORBID ANATOMY	,,	Six Months.
This includes attendance and Instruction in the Post-Mortem Room during the period of Clinical Study.		
PRINCIPLES & PRACTICE OF MEDICINE	,,	Two Winter Sessions.
It is required that the Principles of Public Health should be comprised in this Course of Lectures, or in the Course of Lectures on Forensic Medicine. The attendance on these Lectures must not commence earlier than the second Winter Session at a recognized Medical School.		
PRINCIPLES & PRACTICE OF SURGERY	,,	*Two Winter Sessions.*
The attendance on these Lectures must not commence earlier than the second Winter Session at a recognized Medical School.		
CLINICAL MEDICINE	,,	*Three Winter Sessions and Three Summer Sessions.**
The attendance on these Lectures must not commence earlier than the second Winter Session at a recognized Medical School.		
CLINICAL SURGERY	,,	*Two Winter Sessions and Two Summer Sessions.*
The attendance on these Lectures must not commence earlier than the second Winter Session at a recognized Medical School. By Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery are meant special Study and Instruction at the bed-side, with Lectures on Cases.		
MIDWIFERY & THE DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN	,,	Three Months.
Certificates must also be produced of attendance on not less than twenty Labours, and of Instruction and Proficiency in Vaccination.		
FORENSIC MEDICINE	,,	Three Months.

* The Winter Session comprises a period of six months, and the Summer Session a period of three months.

of having attended diligently during three Winter Sessions and three Summer Sessions the Medical Practice, *and during three Winter Sessions and two Summer Sessions the Surgical Practice*, of an Hospital containing at least 100 beds; of having been engaged during six months in the Clinical Study of Diseases peculiar to Women; and of having served the office of Clinical Clerk in the Medical Wards during at least six months.

[The requirements printed in italics apply to candidates who commenced their Professional Education in the United Kingdom on or after October 1st, 1867; and to candidates who commenced their Professional Education at a recognized Foreign or Colonial School on or after October 1st, 1868.]

X.

Every candidate who has prosecuted his studies abroad, whether in part or to the full extent required by the preceding Bye-Law (*except such as shall be admissible under the provisions of Section* XVI.), shall, nevertheless, bring proof of his having attended during at least twelve months, the Medical Practice of an Hospital in the United Kingdom containing at least 100 beds.

XI.

If the Censors' Board doubt the sufficiency of the Certificates and Testimonials produced by any candidate, or his fitness, in any respect, for admission to Examination, they may submit the case to a General Meeting of the Fellows.

XII.

No candidate shall be admitted to Examination who is engaged in trade; or who dispenses medicine, or makes any engagement with a Chemist, or any other person, for the supply of medicines; or who practises Medicine or Surgery in partnership, by deed or otherwise, so long as that partnership continues.

XIII.

No candidate shall be admitted to Examination who refuses to make known, when required by the President and Censors, the nature and composition of any remedy he uses.

XIV.

Every candidate (except in cases specially exempted), under Sections XV. & XVI., shall give proof of his acquirements by written answers to questions placed before him, and shall be examined *vivâ voce* at three separate Examinations, and shall be approved by the President and Censors, or by the major part of them.

XV.

Any candidate who has already obtained the Degree of Doctor or Bachelor of Medicine at a University in the United Kingdom, wherein the Courses of Study, and the Examinations to be undergone by the Students previously to graduation, shall have been adjudged by the Censors' Board to be entirely satisfactory, shall be exempt (if the Censors shall think fit) from all or any parts of the Examinations hereinbefore described, except such as relate to the Third or Pass Examination; the nature and extent of which Examination shall, in the case of each candidate, be determined by the Censors' Board. Every candidate for the Membership will, however, be required to translate into

English a passage from a Latin author, and he will have the opportunity of showing a knowledge of Greek, or of one or more of the modern European languages.

XVI.

If any candidate who has attained the age of forty years shall produce Testimonials not merely satisfactory as to his moral character and conduct, and his general and professional acquirements, but further showing that he has improved the art or extended the science of Medicine, or has at least distinguished himself highly as a Medical Practitioner; the Censors' Board, having well weighed and considered these Testimonials, may, if they see fit, submit them to the Fellows at a General Meeting, and it shall be determined by the votes of the Fellows present, or of the majority of them, taken by ballot, whether the candidate shall be admitted to Examination, which shall, in every such case, be as full and complete as the Censors may deem sufficient.

XVII.

Any candidate who shall produce satisfactory evidence of having passed an Examination on Anatomy and Physiology, conducted by any of the Bodies named in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act, and recognized by the College as requiring a Course of Study and an Examination satisfactory to the College, will be exempt from re-examination on the subjects of the Primary Examination.*

XVIII.

Any candidate who shall have obtained a Degree in Surgery, at a University in the United Kingdom, after a Course of Study and an Examination satisfactory to the College, will be exempt from re-examination on Surgical Anatomy, and the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

XIX.

Any candidate who shall have passed the Examination on Surgery conducted by the Royal College of Surgeons of England, or the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, or the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, after a Course of Study and an Examination satisfactory to the College, will be exempt from re-examination on Surgical Anatomy, and on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

XX.

Every candidate approved by the Censors' Board shall be proposed, at the next General Meeting of Fellows, as qualified to become a Member of the College; and if the majority of the Fellows present shall consent, he shall, on complying with the Regulations prescribed by the Bye-Laws, be admitted a Member of the College.

XXI.

No one shall be admitted (*except such as shall be admissible under the provisions of Sections* II. & III.) a Member of the College, unless he shall give his assent to the following words, addressed to him by the President in the presence of the Fellows:—"*You give your faith that you will observe and obey the Statutes, Bye-Laws, and Regulations of this*

* *See* Regulations relating to the Examinations.

College, relating to Members, and will submit to such penalties as may be lawfully imposed for any neglect or infringement of them; and that you will, to the best of your ability, do all things in the practice of your profession for the honour of the College, and the good of the public." And after he has been admitted, he shall confirm this promise by affixing his name to the same words, previously committed to writing.

The President, addressing the person to be admitted, and taking him by the hand, shall say—"*I, A. B., President, do admit you a Member of this College.*"

XXII.

Every Member, at the time of his admission, shall have Letters Testimonial under the Seal of the Corporation in this form:

SCIANT OMNES, NOS

A. B., *Præsidentem Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis, unà cum Censoribus, examinâsse et approbâsse ornatissimum virum, C. D.,* [*in florentissimâ Academiâ —— Medicinæ Doctorem:*] *et cum consensu Sociorum ejusdem Collegii, auctoritate nobis a Domino Rege et Parliamento commissâ, ei concessisse has Literas Testimoniales. In cujus rei fidem et testimonium, adjectis Censorum et Registrarii chirographis, sigillum nostrum commune præsentibus apponi fecimus. Datis ex ædibus Collegii die —— mensis —— anno Domini millesimo octingentesimo ——.*

Censoribus, _____
_____
_____
_____

Registrario, _____

N.B.—This document shall be signed by the Member with his usual signature, and by the Registrar, with the following words:—"*I certify that C. D., to whom these Letters Testimonial have been granted by the College, and whose Signature is subjoined, has been duly admitted a Member of the College.*"

_____ *Registrar.*

_____ *Member.*

XXIII.

The Fee to be paid for admission as a Member of the College shall be Thirty Guineas.

XXIV.

The College List shall be considered as containing a correct list of all Fellows, Members, Extra-urbem Licentiates, and Licentiates of the College, and it shall be incumbent on each one to ascertain that his name and residence are correctly entered thereon.

XXV.

Every official letter or notice which shall be sent by the Registrar or Bedell to any Fellow, Member, Extra-urbem Licentiate, or Licentiate of the College, addressed to him by his name, at his place of residence as entered on the College List, shall be considered to have reached him, and he shall be deemed to have sufficient notice of the contents of such letter or notice, and shall be bound and concluded thereby.

OF THE DUTIES AND CONDUCT OF FELLOWS, MEMBERS, AND LICENTIATES; AND THE PENALTIES FOR NEGLECT OR INFRINGEMENT OF THE STATUTES, BYE-LAWS, OR REGULATIONS.

No Fellow of the College shall be entitled to sue for professional aid rendered by him. (This Bye-Law is made pursuant to the 21st & 22nd Vict., c. 90, and does not extend to Members.)

No Fellow of the College shall divulge any of the proceedings of the Meeting held for the election of Censors, or other College Officers; or of Fellows or Members of the College; or of any Meeting, the proceedings of which he shall be required by the President to keep secret.

No Fellow of the College shall leave a Meeting (except by permission of the President), until the President shall have declared such Meeting to be dissolved.

No Fellow or Member of the College shall officiously, or under colour of a benevolent purpose, offer medical aid to, or prescribe for, any patient whom he knows to be under the care of another legally qualified Medical Practitioner.

Every Fellow or Member of the College, in prescribing for a patient, shall write on his prescription the date thereof, the name of the patient, and the initial letters of his own name.

If two or more Physicians, Fellows or Members of the College, be called in consultation, they shall confer together with the utmost forbearance, and no one of them shall prescribe, or even suggest, in the presence of the patient, or the patient's attendants, any opinion as to what ought to be done, before the method of treatment has been determined by the consultation of himself and his colleagues; and the Physician first called to a patient shall, unless he decline doing so, write the prescription for the medicines agreed upon, and shall sign the initials of the Physician or Physicians called in consultation, he placing his own initials the last. If any difference of opinion should arise, the greatest moderation and forbearance shall be observed, and the fact of such difference of opinion shall be communicated to the patient or the attendants by the Physician who was first in attendance, in order that it may distress the patient and his friends as little as possible.

No Fellow or Member of the College shall be engaged in trade; or dispense medicines, or make any engagement with a Chemist, or any other person, for the supply of medicines; or practise Medicine or Surgery in partnership, by deed or otherwise.

No Fellow, Member, or Licentiate of the College shall refuse to make known, when required by the President and Censors, the nature and composition of any remedy he uses.

No Fellow, Member, or Licentiate of the College shall assume the title of Doctor of Medicine, or use any other name, title, designation, or distinction implying that he is a Graduate in Medicine of a University, unless he be a Graduate in Medicine of a University.

Licentiates of this College shall not compound or dispense medicines, except for patients under their own care.

No Licentiate of this College shall, by virtue of his Licence, represent himself as being a Fellow or Member of a College of Physicians.

If it shall at any time hereafter appear, or be made known to the President and Censors, that any Fellow or Member of the College has

obtained admission into the College, or that any Licentiate of the College has obtained the Licence of the College, by fraud, false statement, or imposition, or that any Fellow, Member, or Licentiate has been guilty of any great crime or public immorality, or has acted in any respect in a dishonourable or unprofessional manner, or has violated any Statute, Bye-Law, or Regulation of the College relating to Fellows, Members, or Licentiates, as the case may be, the President and Censors may call the Fellow, Member, or Licentiate so offending before the Censors' Board, and having investigated the case, may admonish, or reprimand, or inflict a fine not exceeding £10; or, if they deem the case of sufficient importance, may report the case to the College, and thereupon a majority of two-thirds of the Fellows present at a Meeting of the Fellows, which must be specially summoned for that purpose, may declare such Fellow to be no longer a Fellow, or a Member of the College, as the College shall determine; or such Member to be no longer a Member of the College; or such Licentiate to be no longer a Licentiate, and his Licence shall be revoked and withdrawn; and such Fellow, Member, or Licentiate shall forfeit all the rights and privileges which he does or may enjoy as a Fellow, or as a Member, or as a Licentiate, as the case may be; and his name shall be expunged from the list of Fellows, or from the list of Members, or from the list of Licentiates, as the case may be, accordingly.

[1867.]

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE EXAMINATION FOR THE MEMBERSHIP.

Every candidate for the Membership of the College (except such as shall be admissible under the provisions of Sections XV. and XVI. of the Bye-Laws) will be required to pass the following Examinations:

The FIRST EXAMINATION, on ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY, will be conducted on successive days, as follows:—

On the First day:

Evening, from Seven to Ten, by written questions.

On the Second day:

Evening, commencing at Seven o'clock, *vivâ voce*, on DISSECTIONS and PREPARATIONS.

The SECOND EXAMINATION will be conducted on successive days, as follows:—

On the First day:

Evening, from Seven to Ten, by written questions on SURGICAL ANATOMY, and on THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

On the Second day:

Morning—The candidate's practical knowledge will be tested, either at the College or in the Surgical Wards of an Hospital.

Afternoon, from One to Four, on *Materia Medica*, and on *Chemistry in its applications to Pathology, Pharmacy, and Toxicology.*

This Examination will be conducted partly by written questions and partly in a practical manner.

Evening, commencing at Seven o'clock, by written questions on MIDWIFERY, and THE DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN.

The THIRD or PASS EXAMINATION will be conducted on successive days, as follows:—

On the First day:

Afternoon, from Two to Six, by written questions on MEDICAL ANATOMY, and on THE PRINCIPLES OF MEDICINE.

On the Second day:

Afternoon, from Two to Six, by written questions on THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, including the *Principles of Public Health*, and on PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.

On the Third day:

The candidate's practical knowledge will be tested, either at the College or in the Medical Wards of an Hospital.

On the Fourth day:

Afternoon, commencing at Three o'clock, *vivâ voce*, on MEDICAL ANATOMY, and on THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

[The Regulations in italics apply to candidates who commenced their Professional Education in the United Kingdom on or after October 1st, 1865; and to candidates who commenced their Professional Education at a recognized Foreign or Colonial School on or after October 1st, 1866.]

Examination of Candidates for the Membership of the College will take place, commencing as follows:

1868.

FIRST EXAMINATION:—	SECOND EXAMINATION:—
Tuesday ... ... February 4th.	Tuesday ... ... February 11th.
Tuesday ... ... April 7th.	Tuesday ... ... April 14th.
Tuesday ... ... July 7th.	Tuesday ... ... July 14th.
Tuesday ... ... October 6th.	Tuesday ... ... October 13th.
Tuesday ... ... December 1st.	Tuesday ... ... December 8th.

THIRD OR PASS EXAMINATION:—

Thursday ... ... January 23rd.
Thursday ... ... April 23rd.
Thursday ... ... July 23rd.
Thursday ... ... October 22nd.

Candidates will not be admitted to the First Examination until after the termination of the second Winter Session of Professional Study at a recognized Medical School, nor to the Second Examination until after the termination of four years of Professional Study, nor to the Third or Pass Examination until after the completion of the required Course of Professional Study.

Any candidate who shall be rejected at the First Examination, will not be re-admitted to Examination until after the lapse of Three months,

and will be required to produce a Certificate of the performance of Dissections, or other Professional Study satisfactory to the Examiners, during that time.

Any candidate who shall be rejected at the Second Examination, will not be re-admitted to Examination until after the lapse of Six months, and will be required to produce a Certificate of Attendance on the Practice of a recognized Hospital during that time, and also of Attendance on Clinical Lectures.

Any candidate not approved by the Censors' Board at the Third or Pass Examination, will not (except by special permission of the College) be re-admitted to Examination until after the lapse of a year.

Every candidate must give Fourteen days' notice in writing to the Registrar of the College, of his intention to present himself for Examination, at the same time transmitting the following Certificates:—*For the Primary Examination.*—Evidence of having passed an Arts Examination; of having been duly registered as a Medical Student; and of having completed the second Winter Session of Professional Study at a recognized Medical School. *For the Second Examination.*—Evidence of having completed four years of Professional Study; of having attained the age of twenty-one years; of Instruction and Proficiency in the Practice of Vaccination; and of having attended not less than twenty labours. *For the Pass Examination.*—Proof of having attained the age of twenty-five years; a Testimonial from a Fellow or Member of the College; evidence of having completed the required course of Professional Study.

Blank Forms of the required Certificates of Attendance on Hospital Practice and on Lectures may be obtained on application at the College.*

Any candidate who shall produce satisfactory evidence of having passed an Examination on Anatomy and Physiology, conducted by any of the Bodies named in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act, and recognized by the College as requiring a Course of Study and an Examination satisfactory to the College, will be exempt from re-examination on the subjects of the Primary Examination.

Any candidate who shall have obtained a Degree in Surgery at a University in the United Kingdom, after a Course of Study and an Examination satisfactory to the College, will be exempt from re-examination on Surgical Anatomy, and on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Any candidate who shall have passed the Examination on Surgery conducted by the Royal College of Surgeons of England, or the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, or the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, after a Course of Study and an Examination satisfactory to the College, will be exempt from re-examination on Surgical Anatomy, and on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Any candidate who has already obtained the Degree of Doctor or Bachelor of Medicine at a University in the United Kingdom, wherein the Courses of Study, and the Examinations to be undergone by the Students previously to graduation, shall have been adjudged by the Censors' Board to be entirely satisfactory, shall be exempt (if the Censors shall think fit) from all or any parts of the Examinations hereinbefore described, except such as relate to the Third or Pass Examination; the

* Hours of Attendance, from Eleven, A.M. to Four, P.M.; Saturday, from Eleven, A.M. to Two P.M.

nature and extent of which shall, in the case of each candidate, be determined by the Censors' Board. Every candidate for the Membership will, however, be required to translate into English a passage from a Latin author, and he will have the opportunity of showing a knowledge of Greek, or of one or more of the modern European languages.

If any candidate who has attained the age of forty years shall produce Testimonials not merely satisfactory as to his moral character and conduct, and his general and professional requirements, but further showing that he has improved the art or extended the science of Medicine, or has at least distinguished himself highly as a Medical Practitioner; the Censors' Board, having well weighed and considered these Testimonials, may, if they see fit, submit them to the Fellows at a General Meeting, and it shall be determined by the votes of the Fellows present, or of the majority of them, taken by ballot, whether the candidate shall be admitted to Examination, which shall, in every such case, be as full and complete as the Censors may deem sufficient.

[1867.]

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

BYE-LAWS RELATING TO LICENTIATES.

Every candidate for the College Licence (except when otherwise provided by the Bye-Laws) is required to produce satisfactory evidence to the following effect:—

I.—Of having attained the age of twenty-one years.

II.—Of moral character.

III.—Of having passed, before the commencement of Professional Study, an Examination in the subjects of General Education recognized by the College.

IV.—Of having been registered as a Medical Student in the manner prescribed by the General Medical Council.

V.—Of having been engaged in Professional Studies during four years, of which at least three Winter Sessions and two Summer Sessions shall have been passed at a recognized Medical School or Schools, and one Winter Session and two Summer Sessions in one or other of the following ways:—

1. Attending the Practice of an Hospital or other Institution recognized by the College for that purpose.
2. Receiving instruction as the Pupil of a legally qualified Practitioner, holding any Public Appointment which affords opportunities, satisfactory to the Examiners, of imparting a practical knowledge of Medicine, Surgery, or Midwifery.
3. Attending Lectures on any of the required subjects of Professional Study at a recognized place of instruction.

Professional Studies commenced *before* the Candidate shall have passed an Examination in the subjects of General Education will not be recognized by the College.

VI.—*Of having attended, during three Winter Sessions and two Summer Sessions, the Medical and Surgical Practice at a recognized Hospital or Hospitals;* and of having been engaged during six months in the Clinical Study of Diseases peculiar to Women.

VII.—Of having studied the following subjects:

ANATOMY (WITH DISSECTIONS)	During	Two Winter Sessions.*
PHYSIOLOGY	,,	Two Winter Sessions.
CHEMISTRY	,,	Six Months.
PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY	,,	Three Months.
MATERIA MEDICA	,,	Three Months.
PRACTICAL PHARMACY	,,	Three Months.
By Practical Pharmacy is meant Instruction in the Laboratory of a Registered Medical Practitioner, or of a Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or of a Public Hospital or Dispensary recognized by the College.		
BOTANY	,,	Three Months.
This Course of Lectures may be attended prior to the commencement of Professional Studies; and any candidate producing satisfactory evidence that Botany formed one of the subjects of his Preliminary Examination, will be exempt from attendance on this Course.		
MORBID ANATOMY	,,	Six Months.
This includes attendance and instruction in the Post-Mortem Room during the period of Clinical Study.		
PRINCIPLES & PRACTICE OF MEDICINE	,,	Two Winter Sessions.
It is required that the Principles of Public Health should be comprised in this Course of Lectures, or in the Course of Lectures on Forensic Medicine. The attendance on these Lectures must not commence earlier than the second Winter Session at a recognized Medical School.		
PRINCIPLES & PRACTICE OF SURGERY	,,	*Two Winter Sessions.*
The attendance on these Lectures must not commence earlier than the second Winter Session at a recognized Medical School.		
CLINICAL MEDICINE	,,	*Two Winter Sessions and Two Sum. Sess.**
The attendance on these Lectures must not commence until after the first Winter Session at a recognized Medical School.		
CLINICAL SURGERY	,,	*Two Winter Sessions and Two Sum. Sess.*
The attendance on these Lectures must not commence until after the first Winter Session at a recognized Medical School. By Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery are meant special Study and Instruction at the bed-side, with Lectures on Cases.		
MIDWIFERY AND THE DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN	,,	Three Months.
Certificates must also be produced of attendance on not less than twenty Labours, and of Instruction and Proficiency in Vaccination.		
FORENSIC MEDICINE	,,	Three Months.

VIII.—Of having passed the Professional Examinations.

The requirements printed in italics apply to candidates who commenced their Professional Education in the United Kingdom on or after October 1st, 1867; and to candidates who commenced their Professional Education at a recognized Foreign or Colonial School on or after October 1st, 1868.

* The Winter Session comprises a period of six months, and the Summer Session a period of three months.

Any candidate who shall produce satisfactory evidence of having passed an Examination on Anatomy and Physiology, conducted by any of the Bodies named in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act, and recognized by the College as requiring a Course of Study and an Examination satisfactory to the College, shall be exempt from re-examination on the subjects of the Primary Examination.*

Any candidate who shall have obtained a Degree in Surgery at a University in the United Kingdom, after a Course of Study and an Examination satisfactory to the College, shall be exempt from re-examination on Surgical Anatomy, and on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Any candidate who shall have passed the Examination on Surgery, conducted by the Royal College of Surgeons of England, or the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, or the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, after a Course of Study and an Examination satisfactory to the College, shall be exempt from re-examination on Surgical Anatomy, and on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Any candidate, being a "Registered Medical Practitioner," whose Qualification or Qualifications shall have been obtained before the first day of January, 1861, having been, with the consent of the College, admitted a candidate for the Licence, will be examined on the Principles and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery; but he will be exempted from such other parts of the Professional Examinations as his Qualifications may seem to the Examiners to render in his case unnecessary.

Every candidate before receiving the College Licence shall be required to pledge himself by subscribing his name to the following words:—"*I faithfully promise to observe and obey the Statutes, Bye-Laws, and Regulations of the College relating to Licentiates, and to submit to such penalties as may be lawfully imposed for any neglect or infringement of them.*"

Each Licentiate shall have the following Form of Licence given to him, under the Seal of the Corporation, signed by the President and by the Examiners:—

"*I, A. B., President of the Royal College of Physicians of London, with the consent of the Fellows of the same College, have, under the authority given to us by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament, granted to C. D., who has satisfied the College of his proficiency in the science and practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, our Licence under the said Charter, to practise Physic, so long as he shall continue to obey the Statutes, Bye-Laws, and Regulations of the College relating to Licentiates: in witness whereof, we have this day set our Seal and Signature. Dated at the College, the —— day of —— in the year of our Lord ——.*"

Signed _____ *President.*

_____
_____
_____ } *Examiners.*
_____
_____
_____

N.B.—This document shall be signed by the Licentiate with his usual signature, and by the Registrar, with the following words:—"*I certify*

* *See* Regulations relating to the Examinations.

that C. D., to whom this Licence has been granted by the College, and whose Signature is subjoined, has been duly admitted to practise Physic, as a Licentiate of the College."

_____ *Registrar.*

_____ *Licentiate.*

Licentiates of this College shall not compound or dispense medicines except for patients under their own care.

The Fee to be paid for the Licence to practise Physic as a Licentiate of the College shall be Fifteen Guineas.

The College List shall be considered as containing a correct list of all the Fellows, Members, Extra-urbem Licentiates, and Licentiates of the College, and it shall be incumbent on each one to ascertain that his name and residence are correctly entered thereon.

Every official letter or notice which shall be sent by the Registrar or Bedell to any Fellow, Member, Extra-urbem Licentiate, or Licentiate of the College, addressed to him by his name, at his place of residence as entered on the College List, shall be considered to have reached him, and he shall be deemed to have sufficient notice of the contents of such letter or notice, and shall be bound and concluded thereby.

OF THE DUTIES AND CONDUCT OF FELLOWS, MEMBERS, AND LICENTIATES; AND THE PENALTIES FOR NEGLECT OR INFRINGEMENT OF THE STATUTES, BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

No Fellow of the College shall be entitled to sue for professional aid rendered by him. (This Bye-Law is made pursuant to the 21st and 22nd Vict., c. 90, and does not extend to Members.)

No Fellow of the College shall divulge any of the proceedings of the Meeting held for the election of Censors, or other College Officers; or of Fellows or Members of the College; or of any Meeting, the proceedings of which he shall be required by the President to keep secret.

No Fellow of the College shall leave a Meeting (except by permission of the President), until the President shall have declared such Meeting to be dissolved.

No Fellow or Member of the College shall officiously, or under colour of a benevolent purpose, offer Medical aid to, or prescribe for, any patient whom he knows to be under the care of another legally qualified Medical Practitioner.

Every Fellow or Member of the College, in prescribing for a patient, shall write on his prescription the date thereof, the name of the patient, and the initial letters of his own name.

If two or more Physicians, Fellows or Members of the College, be called in consultation, they shall confer together with the utmost forbearance, and no one of them shall prescribe, or even suggest, in the presence of the patient, or the patient's attendants, any opinion as to what ought to be done, before the method of treatment has been determined by the consultation of himself and his colleagues; and the

Physician first called to a patient shall, unless he decline doing so, write the prescription for the medicines agreed upon, and shall sign the initials of the Physician or Physicians called in consultation, he placing his own initials the last. If any difference of opinion should arise, the greatest moderation and forbearance shall be observed, and the fact of such difference of opinion shall be communicated to the patient or the attendants by the Physician who was first in attendance, in order that it may distress the patient and his friends as little as possible.

No Fellow or Member of the College shall be engaged in trade; or dispense medicines, or make any engagement with a Chemist or any other person for the supply of medicines; or practise Medicine or Surgery in partnership, by deed or otherwise.

No Fellow, Member, or Licentiate of the College shall refuse to make known, when required by the President and Censors, the nature and composition of any remedy he uses.

No Fellow, Member, or Licentiate of the College shall assume the title of Doctor of Medicine, or use any other name, title, designation, or distinction implying that he is a Graduate in Medicine of a University, unless he be a Graduate in Medicine of a University.

Licentiates of this College shall not compound or dispense medicines, except for patients under their own care.

No Licentiate of this College shall, by virtue of his Licence, represent himself as being a Fellow or Member of a College of Physicians.

If it shall at any time hereafter appear, or be made known to the President and Censors, that any Fellow or Member of the College has obtained admission into the College, or that any Licentiate of the College has obtained the Licence of the College, by fraud, false statement, or imposition, or that any Fellow, Member, or Licentiate has been guilty of any great crime or public immorality, or has acted in any respect in a dishonourable or unprofessional manner, or has violated any Statute, Bye-Law, or Regulation of the College, relating to Fellows, Members, or Licentiates, as the case may be, the President and Censors may call the Fellow, Member, or Licentiate so offending before the Censors' Board, and, having investigated the case, may admonish, or reprimand, or inflict a fine not exceeding £10; or, if they deem the case of sufficient importance, may report the case to the College, and thereupon a majority of two-thirds of the Fellows present at a Meeting of the Fellows, which must be specially summoned for that purpose, may declare such Fellow to be no longer a Fellow, or a Member of the College, as the College shall determine; or such Member to be no longer a Member of the College; or such Licentiate to be no longer a Licentiate, and his Licence shall be revoked and withdrawn; and such Fellow, Member, or Licentiate shall forfeit all the rights and privileges which he does or may enjoy as a Fellow, or as a Member, or as a Licentiate, as the case may be; and his name shall be expunged from the List of Fellows, or from the List of Members, or from the List of Licentiates, as the case may be, accordingly.

[1867.]

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE EXAMINATION FOR THE LICENCE.

Every candidate for the College Licence, before he is admitted to Examination, will be required to sign a Declaration, stating whether he has or has not been rejected within Three months by any of the Examining Boards included in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act.

The FIRST EXAMINATION, on ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY, will be conducted on successive days, as follows:—

On the First day:

Evening, from Seven till Ten, by written questions.

On the Second day:

Evening, commencing at seven o'clock, *vivâ voce*, on DISSECTIONS and PREPARATIONS.

The SECOND or PASS EXAMINATION will be conducted on successive days, as follows:—

On the First day:

Evening, from Seven to Ten, by written questions on SURGICAL ANATOMY, and on THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

On the Second day:

Morning—The candidate's practical knowledge will be tested, either at the College or in the Surgical Wards of an Hospital.

Afternoon, from One to Four, on *Materia Medica*, and on *Chemistry in its applications to Pathology, Pharmacy, and Toxicology.**

This Examination will be conducted partly by written questions and partly in a practical manner.

Evening, commencing at Seven o'clock, by written questions on MIDWIFERY and THE DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN.

On the Third day:

Evening, From Seven to Ten, by written questions on MEDICAL ANATOMY, and on THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, including THE PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

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* Candidates who shall have passed the First Examination for the Licence at this College before October 1st, 1867, are exempted from re-examination on Materia Medica, and on Chemistry in its application to Pharmacy.

Examinations of candidates for the College Licence will take place, commencing as follows:

1867.

FIRST EXAMINATION:—	SECOND OR PASS EXAMINATION:—
Tuesday ... ... October 1st.	Tuesday ... ... October 8th.
Tuesday ... ... December 3rd.	Tuesday ... ... December 10th.

1868.

Tuesday ... ... February 4th.	Tuesday ... ... February 11th.
Tuesday ... ... April 1st.	Tuesday ... ... April 8th.
Tuesday ... ... July 1st.	Tuesday ... ... July 8th.
Tuesday ... ... October 7th.	Tuesday ... ... October 14th.
Tuesday ... ... December 2nd.	Tuesday ... ... December 9th.

On the Fourth day:

Morning—The candidate's practical knowledge will be tested, either at the College or in the Medical Wards of an Hospital.

Evening, commencing at Seven o'clock, *vivâ voce*, on THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, SURGERY, and MIDWIFERY.

Candidates will not be admitted to the First Examination until after the termination of the second Winter Session of Professional Study at a recognized Medical School, nor to the Second or Pass Examination until after the termination of four years of Professional Study.

After October 1870, the College will not admit to the Pass Examination any candidate (not exempted from Registration) whose name had not been entered in the Medical Students' Register at least four years previously.

Any candidate who shall be rejected at the First Examination, will not be re-admitted to Examination until after the lapse of Three months, and will be required to produce a Certificate of the performance of Dissections, or other Professional Study satisfactory to the Examiners, during that time.

Any candidate who shall be rejected at the Second or Pass Examination, will not be re-admitted to Examination until after the lapse of Six months, and will be required to produce a Certificate of Attendance on the Practice of a recognized Hospital during that time, and also of attendance on Clinical Lectures.

Every candidate intending to present himself for Examination, is required to give fourteen days' notice in writing to the Registrar of the College, at the same time transmitting the following Certificates:—*For the First Examination.*—Evidence of having passed an Arts Examination; of having been duly registered as a Medical Student; and of having completed the second Winter Session of Professional Study at a recognized Medical School. *For the Second or Pass Examination.*—Evidence of having completed four years of Professional Study; of having attained the age of twenty-one years; of Instruction and Proficiency in the Practice of Vaccination; and of having attended not less than twenty labours. A testimonial of moral character is required of every candidate.

Blank Forms of the required Certificates of attendance on Hospital Practice and on Lectures may be obtained on application at the College.*

Any candidate who shall produce satisfactory evidence of having passed an Examination on Anatomy and Physiology, conducted by any of the Bodies named in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act, and recognized by the College as requiring a Course of Study and an Examination satisfactory to the College, will be exempt from re-examination on the subjects of the First Examination.

Any candidate who shall have obtained a Degree in Surgery at a University in the United Kingdom, after a Course of Study and an Examination satisfactory to the College, will be exempt from re-examination on Surgical Anatomy, and on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Any candidate who shall have passed the Examination on Surgery conducted by the Royal College of Surgeons of England, or the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, or the Royal College of Surgeons in

* Hours of Attendance, from Eleven, A.M. to Four, P.M.; Saturday, from Eleven, A.M. to Two, P.M.

Ireland, after a Course of Study and an Examination satisfactory to the College, will be exempt from re-examination on Surgical Anatomy, and on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Any "Registered Medical Practitioner," whose Qualification or Qualifications shall have been obtained before the first day of January, 1861, having been, with the consent of the College, admitted a candidate for the Licence, will be examined on the Principles and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery; but he will be exempted from such other parts of the Professional Examinations as his Qualifications may seem to the Examiners to render in his case unnecessary.*

The Fee for the College Licence is Fifteen Guineas,† of which Five Guineas are to be paid on admission to the First Examination, which Fee will not be returned to any candidate rejected at this Examination, but will be allowed in the Fee for the Licence, and he will be admitted to one subsequent First Examination without the payment of an additional Fee.

Any candidate who shall be rejected at the Second or pass Examination will have the Fee paid on admission to this Examination returned to him, less Three Guineas.

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* Forms of Application may be obtained of the Registrar of the College.

† *The Fee must be paid within Three days prior to the day on which the Examination commences.*

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.
December 20th, 1867.

SIR,

I have laid before the Council of this College your letter of the 29th of June last, "transmitting, by direction of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, copies of the Report of a Committee of the Council appointed to consider the Reports of Visitations of Examinations made by Members of the Council during the last two years, together with a copy of those Reports for 1866-67, of which another copy has been recently transmitted for the same purpose (copies of previous Reports of Visitations having been transmitted in like manner last year), stating that the Report of the Committee has not yet been considered by the Medical Council, and adding that, before the Council take it into consideration in their next Session, they would be glad to ascertain the opinions of the Qualifying Bodies regarding the suggestions contained in it."

I am desired to acquaint you that the Council of this College have carefully considered the several suggestions contained in the Report of the Committee; and, with a view to convenience of reference, I am directed to transmit to you, for the information of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, an interleaved copy of such Report, containing the Resolutions of the Council of this College of the 19th ultimo, expressive of their opinion on the suggestions of the Committee, placed opposite to the suggestions to which they respectively relate.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWARD TRIMMER,
Secretary.

DR. HAWKINS,
Registrar to the General Council of Medical Education and Registration.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

The Committee, in terms of the reference to them by the Council,* having read over and carefully considered the whole of the Reports of the Visitations of Examinations for the last two years, beg now to make such suggestions, founded on the various Reports of the Visitors, as appear calculated—

1. To remedy defects in particular Examinations, and

2. To improve generally the Examinations for the Licence to practise Medicine and Surgery.

The Committee will first make a few comments on the Reports of the Visitors, under the heads of the several Licensing Bodies, and will subsequently refer generally to some special matters which have arisen out of the consideration of the Reports.

Special Suggestions.

I.—THE ENGLISH LICENSING BODIES.

The Royal College of Physicians of London.

The Committee observe that this College have discontinued their own Preliminary Examination in Arts, and now require that every candidate for their Licence should produce evidence of his having

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* Resolution passed by the General Council, May 31, 1867:—"That the Reports of the Visitations of Examinations during the past two years be referred to a Committee, whose duty it shall be to go carefully through them, and to bring before the General Medical Council, during their present Session, a Report embodying such recommendations, founded on the various suggestions made by the Visitors, as may tend to improve generally the Examinations for the Licence to practise Medicine and Surgery, and to remedy the defects in particular Examinations which have been pointed out by the Visitors."

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

Resolutions of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England of the 19th of November, 1867, in relation to the Report, dated June 1867, of the Committee of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, on the Visitations of Examinations.

The Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Resolved,—

That the Examination in Surgical appliances, bandaging, &c., had been discussed and advocated in the Court of Examiners some time previous to the date at which the Visitors from the Medical Council entered on the discharge of their duties.

passed one of the Preliminary Examinations recognized by the Medical Council. It is probable that their example will be gradually followed by the other Licensing Bodies, other than Universities; if so, it will be necessary that the Medical Council, in this and in other similar cases, should take care to see that the recognized Examinations in Arts include all the subjects required by them, and are in other respects deserving of recognition. But this subject belongs rather to the Committee of the Council on Preliminary Examination than to this Committee.

The Committee observe that, in the Professional Examinations, at each table, only one Examiner, who may have been the teacher of the candidate, without any Assessor, examines the candidate on each subject, and forms his opinion separately, and not necessarily after consultation with any other Examiner. The Committee think it highly desirable, on all accounts, that there should always be present at each table, at least two Examiners, who may decide upon the merits of the candidate after consultation. The same remark applies to the Examination of some other bodies.

It appears that the Anatomical Examinations are conducted without the aid of Anatomical dissections and preparations. Such an Examination cannot be an efficient test of the Anatomical knowledge of a candidate, and requires to be amended.

The Committee observe that no separate decisions are given in the written, the oral, and the clinical Examinations. They consider it preferable that each should be judged separately.

The Royal College of Surgeons of England.

In the Report for last year the Visitors stated it as their opinion, that the College Examinations would be improved were the Physiological Examinations made more extensive, and were the Surgical Examinations to include a practical Examination in Surgical appliances, bandaging, &c. This year the Committee are glad to observe that the College have given effect to the recommendations of the Visitors. The Anatomical and Physiological Examinations seem now to be very efficient. The same may be said as to the Surgical

Practical Examination, though, perhaps, it is capable of being extended still further, by causing the candidate to trace on a living man the lines of incision in amputations, deligation of arteries, &c. It would be desirable, too, were it practicable, to introduce operations on the dead body. It would also be extremely desirable to have Clinical Surgical Examinations introduced into the College of Surgeons' Examinations, as is now the case with many of the Licensing Boards. A difficulty may be found in the large number of candidates to be examined; but in London, where the hospitals are large and numerous, some arrangement might possibly be made by which each candidate might be made to show, in one or more cases, his knowledge of diagnosis. The matter is worthy of the attention of the College of Surgeons; and as they have already introduced Clinical Examinations into their Fellowship Examinations, they will doubtless, when possible, extend them to the candidates for their licence.

Society of Apothecaries.

In the Reports of 1865–66 the Visitors made various suggestions, and the Committee find, from the Reports of 1866–67, that the Society have carried them out almost in their integrity. The Committee trust that the introduction of Clinical Medical Examinations will be also eventually adopted by the Society.

[*The Reports concerning the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London* require no remarks.]

The University of Durham.

The Professional Examinations are satisfactory, and to be noted especially for their practical character. The Preliminary Examination, as at present conducted, does not seem satisfactory. It does not include the requisite number of subjects, and in some instances the questions are not up to the standard the Council desires to see. Dr. EMBLETON stated to the Committee that he was sure that the University would improve this Examination before next year.

That the Surgical Practical Examination already embraces the points suggested in the Report of the Committee.

And that the suggestions of the Committee in relation to operations on the dead body and Clinical Surgical Examinations are under the consideration of the Council, with a view, if possible, to carry them into effect.

II.—THE SCOTTISH LICENSING BODIES.

University of Edinburgh.

The Committee need only observe that the Clinical Medical and Surgical tests, introduced of late years into the Examination of the University of Edinburgh, have been carried out without difficulty and with great advantage.

University of Aberdeen.

The Reports of this University are satisfactory. The Examinations are well carried out, and are highly practical. In certain cases candidates have been exempted from oral Examination on account of the excellence of their written answers; but the Committee are of opinion that the recommendation of the General Council in this matter should be adhered to, and that no candidate should, in any case, be exempted from oral Examination.

University of Glasgow.

The Professional Examinations are satisfactory. The Preliminary Examination in Arts appears to be defective; the papers are too elementary in some respects, and the candidates appear to have been allowed to pass too easily in some instances. Professor THOMSON assured the Committee that the University would take the matter into immediate consideration, with a view to the improvement of this Examination.

The Committee observe that the custom of exempting candidates from parts of the Degree Examination, on the ground of high merit in Class Examination, which was commented on by the Visitors of last year, has been now discontinued. The Reports of the Visitors on this University are defective in not including any notice of the Examinations in Botany and Chemistry. The Clinical Surgical and Medical Examinations, lately instituted, are highly efficient.

University of St. Andrew's.

No Report has been made on this University.

Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

The Committee regret that no Visitation of the Examinations for the single Licence has yet been made; but they hope the Scottish Branch Council will arrange that this omission shall not again occur. It is understood that there is no practical Clinical Examination at present. The Committee trust that the College will take into consideration the propriety of following the example set them in this respect by so many other Licensing Bodies.

Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

The Examination for the single Licence was only reported on last year, and even then not completely. Judging from that single Report, the number of written questions seems to have been too small; but Dr. ANDREW WOOD stated to the Committee, that since last year the number of questions had been increased. The College have not hitherto instituted Practical and Clinical Surgical Examinations; but the Committee are informed that arrangements have been made for commencing them at the Autumn Examinations, on a plan similar to that pursued at the University of Edinburgh.

Double Qualification of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh.

The Preliminary Examination and the second Professional Examination have been reported on, and are satisfactory so far as they go; but the Professional Examination, to be complete, requires that practical Examinations in Medicine and Surgery shall be introduced. The first Professional Examination has not been reported on.

Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

No Report has been given of the Preliminary Examination in Arts. The Reports on the Professional Examination show them to be satisfactory so far as they go; but here also there is a want of Practical and Clinical Medical and Surgical Examinations.

III.—THE IRISH LICENSING BODIES.

In some respects the Reports of the Irish Examinations are defective, so that it is difficult for the Committee to make a sufficient Report on all of them. They trust the attention of the Irish Branch Council will be seriously directed to this matter.

University of Dublin.

The Committee observe that by Act of Parliament a Student may commence his Professional Study without a previous Examination in Arts: the occurrence is rare, but the Committee think attention should be called to it. The mode of carrying on the oral Examination is peculiar to this University. It is conducted in class, and the Committee believe cannot be so efficient as the ordinary method of examining each candidate apart. This Examination is conducted in public.

The Practical and Clinical Examinations in Surgery are excellent, and the Committee observe that operations on the dead body are required. There are no Clinical Examinations in Medicine. A Chemical Laboratory has recently been erected by the Provost and Board of Trinity College, for the instruction of the Students in Practical Chemistry; and Dr. APJOHN has informed the Committee that the Examinations in Chemistry will henceforward be so conducted as to test the acquirements of the Students in the practice as well as the theory of the science.

Queen's University in Ireland.

The Committee are informed that a Student may follow his Professional Studies for two years before passing his Preliminary Examination in Arts. The attention of the University should be directed to the evil of this, as permitting insufficiently educated persons to enter on Professional Studies.

The oral Examinations are reported by the Visitors to be too short. There are operations on the dead body, but there are no Clinical Medical or Surgical Examinations.

King and Queen's College of Physicians.

The Preliminary Examination in Arts is left to other Bodies. It would appear that there is no written Professional Examination, but from the unavoidable incompleteness of the Report, the Committee are unable to form any correct opinion of the Examinations of this Licensing Body. The Examinations are open to all the Fellows and Licentiates of the College.

Royal College of Surgeons.

There is no Report on the Preliminary Examinations. The number of written questions in the first Professional Examination is small; there are only two questions in Anatomy, one in Physiology, and one in Materia Medica, and one hour only is allowed for the answers. At the oral Examination it appears that there is only one Examiner at each table, and the decisions are given, without conference, by simple "yes" or "no." The Committee have learned from Mr. HARGRAVE that, since the Visitation, the decisions are made by marks, and that a Member of the Council sits at each table with the Examiner. The second Professional Examination in Surgery, Medicine, and Materia Medica, is conducted exactly in the same time and manner as the first. There is no mention of Practical and Clinical Medical or Surgical Examinations. No Teacher is allowed to be an Examiner.

Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.

No Report has been made on the Examinations of this Body.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

Combination of Licensing Bodies.

Referring to the number of Licences, the Committee are of opinion that the Council should strongly encourage every effort now being made, or about to be made, under Clause XIX. of the Medical Act, to combine the Examinations of the Licensing Boards,

Combination of Licensing Bodies.

That the Council are desirous and have recently been endeavouring to carry out, as far as the Charters of the College will permit, the combination here advocated, so as to diminish the number of examinations on the same subjects required of Candidates for Qualifications in Medicine and Surgery.

Practical Examinations.

That the Council concur that Examinations should, as far as possible, be made practical.

so as to secure that every practitioner whose name appears on the Register shall have been tested in all the branches of the Medical profession. It is of importance that the Licensing Bodies, at present too numerous, should be concentrated by such combinations. The Examinations would thus be more easily supervised, and there would be a better guarantee for efficiency.

Practical Examinations.

The Committee are of opinion that Practical Examinations are highly desirable in all the subjects in which they can be employed, and that in no other way can the Examinations in these subjects be made completely satisfactory.

Under the term "practical" would be included all the Examinations in which a candidate performs experiments or operations, or describes dissections or drugs, or performs *post-mortem* examinations, or examines with the microscope, or points of the like kind. It will be well, however, to illustrate by a Table more particularly what is meant.

Subjects.	*Practical Work.*
CHEMISTRY	Actual Laboratory work.
MATERIA MEDICA	Actual compounding of prescriptions; Pharmaceutical processes; naming and describing drugs.
BOTANY	Recognition and description of plants.
ANATOMY	Dissections and preparations.
MEDICINE & CLINICAL MEDICINE	Examination of patients; microscopic and chemical examinations; pathological specimens.
SURGERY & CLINICAL SURGERY .	Examination of patients; pathological specimens; bandaging, &c.; operations on the dead body, &c., &c.
MIDWIFERY	Operative Midwifery on models.
FORENSIC MEDICINE	Laboratory work; microscopical and chemical examinations.

It is satisfactory to find that less difficulty has been experienced in arranging for such Examinations than had been anticipated. The methods employed by different bodies are somewhat different, but the results in each case have been satisfactory. While the Committee express their satisfaction at this improvement, and their hope that progress in this direction may continue, they do not advise that any rule should be laid down as to the mode of conducting these practical Medical and Surgical Examinations, or as to the extent to which they should be carried. When the Reports of all the Visitations have been sent to the Licensing Bodies, the several methods now followed by some will be considered by all, and the best parts of each plan adopted.

The Written Questions.

The Committee have been impressed with the importance of having the questions put in the most precise manner, so that the candidate may understand exactly what he is required to answer, and may be able to give precise and concise replies. They refer to the mode in which the questions are put by Professor CHRISTISON (*vide* the Report on the University of Edinburgh, April, 1866), for examples of the plan which they think might be followed with advantage in many instances.

The attention of the Committee has been called to the necessity of preventing copying. Among other means, the arrangement of candidates by numbers or alphabetically has been found useful in detecting collusion.

The Committee have found it inconvenient not to have the questions attached to all the Reports of the Visitors, and they advise that this should be done, at any rate for next year, in order to afford data for judging of the amount and quality of the written tests.

The Oral Examination.

The Committee recommend that not less than two Examiners should be present at every oral Examination of a candidate. A decision should be based on the opinions of both Examiners after consultation.

The Written Questions.

That the Council agree that questions cannot be put too concisely or precisely, but are of opinion that the example quoted is not applicable to the Examinations at the College.

The Oral Examination.

That the recommendation accords with the long-established practice of the Court of Examiners of the College.

Uniform Standard of judging the results of Examination.

That in the opinion of the Council the proposed numerical method of estimating the results of Examination is neither required nor desirable in the Examinations of the College.

The uniform Standard of judging the results of Examination.

In several of the Reports, viz., on the Society of Apothecaries, London, on the College of Surgeons, England, and on the University of Aberdeen, reference is made by the Visitors to the advantage of some uniform standard. There may be difficulties in framing one which is free from objection; but there is no doubt that even an imperfect rule is better than none at all, and the Committee decided by a large majority that such a standard is desirable.

In making the following suggestions on such a standard, the Committee regard them as merely the means of eliciting the opinions of the Licensing Bodies on a matter of great importance. In placing a scheme before them, and entering into some detail, the Committee do so merely as a basis for discussion, and in the hope that it will lead, eventually, to a common action on the part of all the Licensing Bodies.

The numerical method of estimating the results of an Examination is the most accurate, and the most free from objections; it is now employed in all the Government Competitive Examinations, and is also used by the majority of the Medical Licensing Bodies. The mode of using it, however, is different in each case; but, as the principle has been admitted by so many Licensing Bodies, it is believed that they will raise no objection to making such alterations as may render the results of the Examinations comparable. Those Licensing Bodies which use such expressions as good, moderate, bad, or *optime, satis, bene,* &c., not resting on a numerical basis, will, we conceive, have no difficulty in fixing a corresponding numerical value.

The method usually followed when a numerical standard is used, is to assign to each subject a certain number of marks, which represents the total number which a candidate can gain in that subject if he answers the questions as perfectly as possible in the time.

But there are advantages in another plan—viz., fixing the number of marks according to the time during which the Examination is carried on, so that the total number of marks indicates at once the length of time the candidate is under examination, as well as the character of the answers.

The advantage of this, for the purpose of the Medical Council, will be best seen by an example.

Supposing the first plan to be adopted, and on the subject of Surgery, for example, a total of 1000 marks is allowed by all the Licensing Bodies, no comparison is still possible between the results; for one body may give the whole 1000 marks to an oral Examination only; another may distribute them among a written, an oral, and a practical Examination. In the record, however, as presented to the Medical Council, the candidates from each body may appear to have gained an equal number of marks, although the Examinations have been widely different in severity.

This is avoided by the system of marks for time.

Supposing 100 marks are given for every hour of written Examination in Surgery, 200 for every hour (or in proportion for less periods) of oral, and 200 for every hour of practical Examination; the numerical record of such Examination will at once show the nature of the Examination, and its different parts will be comparable with each other, no matter what the respective arrangements of the two Licensing Bodies may be.

For example, one Licensing Body may choose to give on a particular subject three hours of written, and fifteen minutes of oral Examination, The records of its marks would show 300 for the former and 50 for the latter. Another body might give two hours' written, fifteen minutes' oral, and half an hour's practical Examination, the marks being 200, 50, and 100 marks, or the same as in the former case, only differently distributed. The parts of the two Examinations are then comparable.

The plan will in fact be found to show not only the standard of proficiency, but the differences of the Examinations; and it has the advantage of not fettering too much the opinions and methods of Examination of the different Licensing Bodies.

The number of marks to be assigned to a particular time is a matter of importance. They should not be too few, or the wide difference of different candidates will not be properly indicated; they should not be too many, or they become unwieldy.

The written Examination also ought to have fewer marks assigned to it, in a given time, than the oral and the practical. The Committee believe that the best plan will be to assign 100 marks per hour for the written Examination on every subject, leaving it to the Examiners to fix the number of hours and the number of questions in the hour, and the marks to be given to each question, it being understood that the whole 100 marks must be assigned between the questions, or be given to one question, if there be only one in the hour.

In the oral and in the practical Examination double the number should be given, or 200 per hour. Thus, if a candidate is under examination for fifteen minutes, he could gain 50 marks as the maximum; if for thirty minutes, he could gain 100. The Committee believe this may afford an approximate expression of the numerical relation between the respective tests of the written and oral methods.

The Committee would recommend, in the event of a numerical plan being approved of, that each Licensing Body should keep a book with the marks properly arranged in a form such as the following, in which three subjects only are introduced as an illustration:—

Date.	Name.	Anatomy.			Medicine.			Surgery.		
		Written, marks.	Oral, marks.	Practical marks.	Written, marks.	Oral, marks.	Practical, marks.	Written, marks.	Oral, marks.	Practical, marks.

This record would show at once both the kind of subjects and the time occupied in each.

With regard to the minimum per centage of marks qualifying for the Licence, whatever numerical method may be adopted, the Committee consider it desirable to ascertain the opinion of the Licensing Bodies.

It may be objected to the plan now submitted for consideration, that different Examiners will assign different values to answers. This objection is inseparable from the system of Examinations, and applies to all modes of expressing results. But the mere fact of an Examiner having to keep a fixed numerical value before him, will be found to be of the greatest use to himself, and after practice, it will be found that the opinions of good Examiners are singularly accordant. If also, in all cases, two Examiners examine every candidate, and come to independent conclusions before final judgment, the system will soon be found to work with accuracy, and to afford trustworthy results.

The Choice of Examiners.

There is a very great diversity in the mode in which the Examiners are selected by the different Licensing Bodies. Sometimes they are persons unconnected with the Licensing Body, but chosen by it to serve for a specified time, from one to five years. In other cases, the Professors of a University either examine alone or with the assistance of Examiners who are not Professors. In other instances again a Corporation appoints Examiners from its own body, and those serve for various periods. There is, in fact, a great diversity in the modes of appointment, and the Examiners of different bodies are necessarily persons of very varying capacity and experience. To attempt an alteration in one body without altering all would be invidious, and the Committee refrain from offering any suggestion to any particular Corporation. But the Committee believe that, when practicable, the following points should be attended to in the selection of Examiners:

The Choice of Examiners.

That the Council are of opinion that when Teachers are included in an Examining Board, they should not in any case be allowed to examine the Pupils from the School or Hospital to which they respectively belong.

And that the Examiners of the College are elected under Charter for the period of five years, being eligible for re-election at the termination of that period, and that in the opinion of the Council, Examiners, whether belonging to the Licensing Body or not, should only be elected for definite periods, with power of re-appointment.

JOHN HILTON.
President.

1. There should be some Teachers in every Examining Board.
2. The appointments of those Examiners who do not belong to the Licensing Body should be for a definite period, with power of re-appointment.

The Committee have only, in conclusion, to express the hope that the Reports of the Visitors for next year, together with those of previous years, will be such as to place before the Council a full view of the system of Examination in all its branches pursued by all the Licensing Boards. That progress has already been made in the improvement of some of the Examinations since the commencement of the Visitations by the Medical Council, is obvious; and it is no less obvious that much still remains to be accomplished, especially in the way of extending Practical Examinations in all departments.

The Committee recommend that a copy of this Report, as submitted to the Council, be sent to each of the Licensing Bodies, with the request that they will express their opinion regarding the suggestions contained in it on or before the 1st January, 1868. The Committee further suggest that the answers received from the Licensing Bodies be thereafter printed and circulated amongst the Members of the General Council.

ANDREW WOOD,
Chairman.

Moved by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. PARKES; and *Agreed to:*

"That the consideration of the Report of the Visitation of Examinations be postponed till next Session. That, in the meantime (along with the Reports of the Visitors of Examinations), that Report be sent to the various Licensing Bodies, with a statement that it has been drawn up by a Committee, but has not yet been considered by the Council, who are desirous, before discussing the suggestions contained in it, to ascertain the opinions of the Licensing Bodies regarding them."

OBSERVATIONS OF THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LONDON.
December 26th, 1867.

IN conformity with the request made by the General Medical Council, that each of the Medical Licensing Bodies will express their opinions regarding the suggestions made by the Medical Council in reference to improvements in Examinations, the Court of Examiners of the Society of Apothecaries of London beg to offer the following observations on some of the points submitted to their consideration.

The Court would remark in general terms that very many of the suggestions made by the Council have long ago been anticipated by the Court of Examiners, who, under very great difficulties, proposed and carried out, before the year 1858, many of those improvements in the conduct of Examinations on which the Medical Council now so strongly and so justly insists. The following appear to be the only special points requiring comment from the Court of Examiners:—

1. *Clinical Medical Examinations.*

The Court of Examiners entirely approve the system of Clinical Medical Examinations, and have already introduced them; they now form an essential part of the final Examinations, and they will be continued for the future.

2. *General Practical Examinations.*

All the recommendations made under this head, relating to Chemistry, Materia Medica, Botany, Anatomy, Medicine,

Clinical Medicine, and Forensic Medicine, have been already carried out to a considerable extent, and the Court are now devising means for making the Practical Examinations still more efficient. It is intended also to introduce models in the Examinations on Practical Midwifery.

3. *Uniform Standard of judging the results of Examinations.*

The Court of Examiners coincide with the Medical Council as to the propriety of affixing a numerical value to the answers given by candidates under examination, whether written, oral, or practical. They are doubtful, however, as to the advantage of fixing the number of marks according to the time during which the Examination is carried on; because the time occupied in Examination must necessarily vary at different Examining Boards, and no test of the kind sketched by the Committee of the Medical Council could afford any information as to the relative value of the questions given, or as to the real character of the Examination. The Court therefore submit that such a plan would offer a very fallacious criterion of the relative merits of candidates at different Examining Boards, or even at the same Boards on different occasions.

On a few points referred to by the Medical Council, the Court of Examiners are precluded from offering any opinion, as the questions proposed are entirely beyond their province to discuss; and on others the Court think it unnecessary to offer any remarks, because, as they have already observed, the suggestions made by the Medical Council have not only been adopted, but have been anticipated by the Court.

Signed on behalf of the Court of Examiners,

ROBERT NORTON,

Chairman pro tem.

To THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

OXFORD,
May 25, 1868.

SIR,

The various Reports on the Examinations of the several Licensing Bodies were referred by the Council of this University to a special Committee.

I enclose to you a copy of the Report, presented this day to the Council of the University.

I am, SIR, your obedient Servant,
F. K. LEIGHTON,
Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

To THE REGISTRAR OF THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

REPORT.

The Committee of the Council of the University of Oxford, deputed to report upon a Letter from the Medical Council, are not prepared at present to enter in detail upon the subjects referred to in that Letter.

The University in the year 1860 passed a Statute, in which were embodied the main principles recognized by the Medical Council as desirable to be observed in Medical Education and Examinations, viz.:

That the commencement of Professional Study should be dated from the time of passing the Arts Examination.

That the Examinations should be divided into Scientific and Practical.

That the Examinations should be public.

That there should be a combination of Oral and Written Examination.

That candidates should be practically examined in all subjects in which that mode of examination is desirable.

The Committee has had under its consideration several modifications in the internal regulations both of courses of Study and modes of Examination. These relate chiefly

1. To the questions of Examining in a Modern Language and in Mental Philosophy, and generally into the kind and period of Arts Examination most proper for a Scientific Profession.
2. To the best division between the Examination in Arts, in Science, and in Practice.
3. To the amount of knowledge of Surgery, and of Public Medicine, to be required of all Physicians; and to the question of Examination of all candidates in Vaccination.
4. To the establishment of a Special Licence in Public or State Medicine.
5. To the best mode of appointing the Examining Boards.

The Committee beg leave to observe that on some of these points they venture to think it would have been expedient if the Medical Council had published some specific suggestions, especially on the kind and extent of knowledge to be required of all candidates in such subjects as Modern Languages, Greek, Physics, Botany, &c.; for they cannot but perceive that a grave difficulty is presented to Teachers, Students, and Examiners by the enforcing or attempting to enforce on numerous and widely distant Examining Bodies subjects such as these, with scanty information as to the standard which is to be expected of all practitioners, and the permanent means of enforcing that standard.

The Committee, convinced of the great evil of frequent alterations in the subjects of Education and the standards of Examination, are unwilling to press changes in their own University pending the decision of these grave questions. The Committee, however, are strongly of opinion that a combination of Pass-examining Bodies is urgently called for, unless indeed the Government should institute a central Pass-examining Board.

They wish to express their hearty desire that the University should co-operate with the Medical Council or with the Government in promoting any National plan, in which the University may be called on to take part, which will insure a simple, comprehensive, and reasonably uniform mode of educating and examining the generality of young men destined for the profession of Medicine. But they have no doubt that the University would wish to reserve to itself the right of legislation as to the nature of its own higher or Honour standards.

At the same time the Committee cannot recommend the University of Oxford to abstain from using its influence to gain an increase of powers, for the purpose of enabling it to examine and grant Licences in any department of Medicine, State Medicine, or Surgery, if no combined arrangement appear likely to be attained within a reasonable period.

May 13, 1868.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE Board of Medical Studies having considered the Report of the Committee of the General Medical Council on the Visitations of Examinations, referred to them by the Council of the Senate for any observations they may think desirable to make, beg to offer the following remarks on the "Suggestions" in that Report.

Combination of Licensing Bodies. (Page 9.)

They are of opinion that, forasmuch as there are several Examining Boards in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, a combination of two or more of the Examining Boards might be carried out in some instances, but that there would be objections to and difficulties in the general adoption of any plan for such combination, and that this would be peculiarly felt in the case of some of the Universities, for instance, the University of Cambridge.

Practical Examinations.

They are fully convinced of the importance of rendering the practical part of the Examinations as searching and efficient as possible in each of the several subjects, and have acted upon this principle in conducting the Examinations for Medical and Surgical Degrees in this University. They agree with most of the suggestions of the Committee on page 10, but they do not think it necessary that the "actual compounding of prescriptions" should form a part of the Examination of all the Licensing Bodies. They think, however, that it is advisable to introduce the writing and criticising of prescriptions either in the Examination in Materia Medica or in that in Clinical Medicine.

With regard to "Laboratory work" in the Examination in Forensic Medicine, they are of opinion that a competent knowledge of ordinary Laboratory work should be required, but that a practical acquaintance with the refined chemical analysis usually necessary for the detection of poisons cannot be expected of all candidates for a licence to practise Medicine.

Written Questions.

Conciseness and clearness in the questions are important; the Board, however, think it well to remark, that unless the questions are sufficiently numerous, and embrace a sufficient variety of the details of each subject, they will not adequately test the knowledge of the candidate.

In this University the written questions are in all cases submitted to the whole body of Examiners for consideration and revision, if desirable, before being proposed to the candidates. The advantage of this system has been so great that the Board can strongly recommend its general adoption.

Oral Examinations.

They concur in the opinion that not less than two Examiners should be present at every oral Examination of a candidate, and they also think that the written answers should be submitted to two Examiners.

Uniform Standard of judging the results of Examinations.

The apportioning of marks according to time, suggested in the Report (page 13), was tried in accordance with the plan there proposed in the Examinations for Medical Degrees recently held in the University. It was found to be easy of application and unobjectionable; but it must not be supposed that any close approximation to a trustworthy system of comparison of the standards of different Examining Boards can be thus obtained.

Whatever the minimum number of marks may be, they think that the attaining such number should not be considered sufficient if the candidate has made mistakes indicating gross ignorance, especially in subjects having immediate relation to the practice of the profession.

They think that the minimum number of marks should vary on different subjects, being highest in those which are of most practical importance, and that a high general aggregate of marks should not be allowed to compensate for complete failure in any one subject.

HENRY J. H. BOND,
Chairman.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

University College, Durham,
1*st April*, 1868.

Sir,

Herewith I enclose the remarks of the Warden and Senate on the Report of the Committee of the General Medical Council, on the Visitations of Examinations.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

FRAS. F. WALROND,
Registrar of the University of Durham.

Dr. Hawkins.

The Warden and Senate having examined the Report of the Committee of the General Medical Council on the Visitations of Examinations, desire to make the following remarks thereon:—

A. Special Suggestions.

They are glad to find that their Professional Examinations are characterized as satisfactory, and to be noted especially for their practical character; but they are of opinion that the statement that their Preliminary Examination "does not include the requisite number of subjects" is not supported by facts. The Medical Council have issued a list of subjects which they wish to be required after October 1st, 1868, and the Warden and Senate believe they are right in the supposition that the Council consider this list as an advance upon what they had previously required. This list, it is true, contains a certain amount of Algebra and two Books of Euclid, which are not among the necessary subjects required by

this University; but it does not include Geography, English History, or the History contained in one of the Gospels. These are exacted at Durham from all candidates, and the Warden and Senate submit that they are, to say the least, quite equal to the Euclid and Algebra which have hitherto been omitted. These last are however included in the subjects for 1868.

The Warden and Senate observe that the Council recommend that the Greek Language, which has hitherto been placed among the optional subjects at this Examination, shall, after the year 1869, be made compulsory. A knowledge of this language has always been most properly required from all candidates for degrees in Medicine; but the Warden and Senate find it difficult to perceive why it should be considered as an essential qualification for the successful pursuit of all branches whatever of Medical or Surgical practice. And they cannot but deem it highly inexpedient to exact, as in all cases an indispensable condition of entering upon a course of Medical Study, the previous knowledge of a language so slightly taught in our ordinary Schools.

B. General Suggestions.

1. *Combination of Licensing Bodies.*

The Warden and Senate approve of the suggestion of the Committee that combinations of these bodies are very desirable, especially when there are several in the same town or neighbourhood, and that every such combination should be so effected "as to secure that every Practitioner whose name appears on the Register shall have been tested in all the branches of the Medical Profession."

2. *Practical Examinations.*

The Warden and Senate have only to observe that a thoroughly Practical Examination in all the subjects of Medical Education mentioned by the Committee under this head, was instituted by this University in 1856, two years before the Medical Act was passed; and the fact that it has been continued ever since, shows that there is no serious difficulty in the way of carrying out this the most effective kind of Examination.

3. *The Oral Examination.*

At the Durham Examinations there have always been two or more Examiners, often six present, as well as Members of the Senate, and the decision is made after a consultation of all the Examiners present.

4. *Uniform Standard of judging the Results of Examinations.*

The Warden and Senate prefer the numerical method, and think that it admits of some approximation to a uniform system which might be adopted by the several Licensing Bodies. It might suffice that a certain number of marks be attainable for each subject, that a certain length of time be allotted for each subject, and a certain per-centage of marks for each subject in each department of examination, written, oral and practical, be fixed upon, the attainment of which shall be essential to passing (see printed Scheme of Examination).

5. *The Choice of Examiners.*

The Warden and Senate approve of the two suggestions of the Committee under this head.

In conclusion, the Warden and Senate are of opinion that the more minute details of the Examinations may safely be left to the discretion of the Licensing Bodies, and that a complete uniformity in all matters of detail is unattainable, and, if it could be attained, is scarcely desirable.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,
17, SAVILE ROW,
June 24, 1868.

SIR,

With reference to your Letter of the 29th of June, 1867, requesting, on the part of the General Medical Council, to learn the opinion of the Senate of this University respecting the suggestions contained in the Report of the Committee of the Council appointed to consider the Reports of Visitations of Examinations, I am directed to state that as these suggestions are in general accordance with the system which the University has followed in its Examinations for Degrees in Medicine from the time of their original institution, the observations which the Senate has to make in regard to them may be limited to the two following points:—

Combination of Licensing Bodies.

1. That as every candidate for the Degree of M.B. in this University is tested in all the branches of the Medical Profession, according to standards and methods of which the Senate would prefer to keep the regulation in their own hands, the Senate cannot hold out any expectation that they will be willing to accept the Examinations of any other Licensing Board in substitution for their own.

Uniform Standard of judging the Results of Examination.

2. That whilst the Senate entirely concur in the propriety of judging of the merits both of oral and of written Examinations by a fixed standard of marks—which system has been uniformly employed in this University—they cannot consider that even an approximative estimate of the relative stringency of the Examinations *conducted by different Boards* can be made from a comparison of the marks gained by candidates at those Examinations respectively; and as the results of such comparison must in their judgment be unsatisfactory, the Senate would deprecate the publication of them.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

WILLIAM B. CARPENTER,

Registrar.

FRANCIS HAWKINS, Esq., M.D.

&c. &c. &c.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH.

THE Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, having had under their consideration the Report of the Committee of the Medical Council on the Visitations of Examinations, beg to offer the following observations regarding it.

1. *As to the Combination of Licensing Bodies.*

The College have already shown their approval of this proposal, having been the first to institute, in combination with the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, a plan under which candidates, by passing a single Examination before a joint board, may obtain a Medical and Surgical Qualification.

2. *As to the Preliminary Examinations.*

The College would desire to be divested of all responsibility in this matter. They have found that the preliminary education of many of the candidates who present themselves for Professional Examination has been very defective, and they trust that in future the General Council will see that in this point a proper standard be enforced. The College is also of opinion, that, while the programme prepared by the General Council is not too high to be required from the members of a learned profession, in the present state of education in this country, it is not of so much importance to multiply subjects, as to require from candidates accuracy of knowledge in essential subjects, particularly in English.

3. *As to Clinical Examinations.*

The College will more particularly refer to that paragraph in the Report which specially concerns itself. The College considers that it has reason to complain of the reference made to the absence

of practical Clinical trials from its Examinations, because in the next paragraph, relating to the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, a statement, which was not officially before the Committee, was allowed to be introduced, to the effect that though the College of Surgeons had not at that time instituted Clinical Examinations, it was understood that it was about to do so. Had the representative of this College been on the Visitations Committee, he would have been in a position to make a similar statement with regard to the intentions of this College.

On the whole question of Clinical Examinations, the College is of opinion that it will be found exceedingly difficult to make them efficient, and that if not efficient they will be useless. The College has already decided that all Students who desire its Licence must pass the practical Clinical Examinations; but the College does not consider that this requirement should extend to gentlemen who already hold a qualification from a recognized Licensing Board.

4. *As to Practical Examinations.*

With regard to the practical Examinations in Chemistry, and the other subjects, the College is of opinion that when the number of candidates is small, the system proposed by the Committee might be carried out, but that when the number is considerable, it could only be at great expense, and with much loss of time.

5. *As to the Written Questions.*

The College, while recognizing the "importance of having them put in the most precise manner," have confidence that the Examiners of the College will draw them up in the manner best calculated to elicit the knowledge of the candidate. The College is of opinion that a Committee of the Medical Council greatly errs in singling out the questions of any one Examiner either for praise or censure, and that persistence in such a course will go far to shake the confidence of the Examining Boards in the wisdom and impartiality of the Visitors of Examinations appointed by the General Medical Council.

6. *As to a uniform Standard of judging Examinations.*

With all the attention they have been able to bestow on the plan proposed by the General Council, the College do not see that it obviates any of the real objections to the numerical system, while it has an extremely complicated appearance. In reality, the College believe that the numbers affixed resolve themselves in the Examiners' minds into these, "pass (well)," "pass (simply)," "remit," and that in almost every case the Examiner is guided in the numbers he affixes by these standards.

D. R. HALDANE,
Hon. Secretary.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.

OBSERVATIONS on the Suggestions contained in the Report of the Committee of the Medical Council (1867) on the Visitation of Examinations.

THE College have had under their consideration the Report of the Committee of the General Medical Council on the Visitation of Examinations transmitted to them, as to the other Licensing Bodies, for their consideration and remarks. They have now to state their views regarding the suggestions contained in that Report, under the two heads of—I. Special Suggestions applicable to each Licensing Body; and II. General Suggestions for improving the Examinations for the Licence to practise Medicine and Surgery.

I.—SPECIAL SUGGESTIONS.

The only part of these with which this College have to do, is with the remarks specially addressed to the College. The College have to state, in reference to the remark of the Committee, "that the number of written questions for their Diploma seems to have been too small, according to the Report of the Visitors," that, as stated to the Committee by their representative, the College had already added to the number of the written questions, as will be perceived by the Visitors for the present year. It is the desire of the College to make their written Examinations efficient tests of the proficiency of candidates, as far as they go. They prefer, however, rather to trust to the oral and practical Examinations, as more searching, and as more calculated to prevent Students from

mere cram; and therefore they would deprecate any considerable extension of written Examinations, even if it were possible, without great inconvenience, to find time for it.

The College have been for some time maturing a scheme for carrying out Practical and Clinical Surgical Examinations. This will be enforced at all Examinations for their Diplomas after this date (November, 1867), and will include testing in Surgical appliances, bandages, tourniquets, splints, &c., on the lay figure or living man, and the Examination of Cases at the bed-side in the hospital.

II.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

1. *The Combination of Licensing Bodies.*

The College, as the Council are aware, have for years past, under Clause XIX of the Medical Act, combined with the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, for the purpose of giving, by means of a joint series of Examinations, a complete Licence to practise Medicine and Surgery. This joint Examination has been largely taken advantage of by Students, who thus avoid the irksomeness of undergoing several Examinations on the same subjects. The College have, with the view of carrying out further this desirable movement, taken *ad eundem* of their first Professional Examination on Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry, the Examination on these subjects of other Licensing Bodies, and have required candidates so qualified only to pass their Practical Examination on Surgery, Medicine, Midwifery, Materia Medica, and Medical Jurisprudence. The College believe that if similar combinations were carried out in other parts of the kingdom, the Examinations for Licences would be rendered more uniform, and would be more easily supervised.

2. *Practical Examinations.*

The College are strongly impressed with the desirability of having as much Practical Examination as possible in all subjects

which admit of it. The College consider this test as most important, and are prepared to carry it out as far as circumstances will permit.

a. The College approve of candidates being required to apply some *Chemical tests.* These of course, at first, cannot be pushed very far; but there seems no difficulty in requiring, for example, that each candidate should test a compound body containing an acid and a base.

b. In their Examinations on *Materia Medica,* the College require candidates to name and describe drugs, and they require certificates of their having actually compounded prescriptions in a laboratory. It would be inconvenient and unnecessary, the College think, to require more than this.

c. The College, in their *Anatomical Examinations,* employ dissections and preparations. They do not consider that any Anatomical Examination should be held to be sufficient where these are not employed.

d. Medicine and Clinical Medicine.—As the College are a Surgical College, they do not, in examining for their single qualification, exact Practical and Clinical Examinations in Medicine; but as regards their double qualification, they have every reason to believe that the College of Physicians with whom they are associated will immediately institute such Practical and Clinical Examinations in Medicine which seem to the College to be most desirable, nay, indispensable.

e. Surgery and Clinical Surgery.—In these Examinations the College use pathological specimens, and, as already explained, Practical and Clinical Surgical Examinations. The carrying out of operations on the dead body is a matter of more difficulty, and could hardly be insisted on under existing circumstances.

f. Midwifery.—This College require certificates from candidates of their having attended six cases of Midwifery. They approve of further rendering the Midwifery Examination practical by the use of models, instruments, &c., and they propose to introduce them in their own Examinations.

g. Forensic Medicine.—It would not be convenient to carry out Laboratory work very far in their Examinations on this subject; yet it might be desirable to require the testing of some of the poisons.

3. *The Written Questions.*

The College quite concur with the Committee of the Medical Council on the expediency of the written questions being put in a precise manner, so that candidates may not only understand what they are required to answer, but may be enabled to give concise and precise answers. The Examiners of this College, in preparing their questions, have kept this desideratum in view, and have acted accordingly.

The College, by careful supervision, endeavour, and as they believe successfully, to prevent copying or collusion of any kind. They believe it to be an excellent plan to arrange candidates in their seats alphabetically, so as to facilitate detection where any underhand practices are suspected.

4. *The Oral Examinations.*

The College are of opinion that, in every instance, not less than two Examiners should be present at the oral Examination of each candidate on each subject, and that the decision should be based on the opinions of both Examiners after consultation. It is only in this way that there can be satisfaction as well to candidates as to Examiners. This College have always acted on this plan, and consider that it should be made imperative on all Examining Boards.

5. The uniform Standard of judging the results of Examinations.

The College consider that it is more easy to be convinced of the desirability of a uniform standard than to fix on one. In fact, whatever standard may be chosen, there are so many disturbing elements that it is impossible to secure mathematical precision in a matter not admitting of it. The College have no hesitation in objecting to the proposal of the Committee of the Medical Council, as, in their opinion, complicated and unworkable. With regard to estimating value by time, that may be rendered fallacious by the action of candidates themselves. The College prefer a simple numerical scale on each subject, such as they use themselves, in which the numbers range from 1 to 100, with a minimum pass of 50. This plan gives more variety of judgment than the mere use of letters, as B. (bene), S. B. (satis bene), V. S. B. (vix satis bene), N. S. B. (non satis bene), or M. (male). No scale, however, can be devised which can secure perfect uniformity, seeing that different Boards and different individual Examiners will always have different standards of merit. One point the College hold—that where a candidate fails distinctly in any one branch, even a high average on other branches ought not to pass him.

6. *The Choice of Examiners.*

The practice of this College has always been to elect their Examiners annually by ballot of the Fellows, who are the electors. This leaves it in the power of the electors to change the Examining Board whenever they think it right. Formerly, the College excluded Teachers from the Board, but now, for many years, they have been eligible, and there has always been a certain proportion (at present one-third) of Teachers on the Board. Such an arrangement the College considers to have worked well. A Board composed of Teachers alone they would deprecate, as they consider that the presence of a certain number of men actively engaged in general practice, along with Teachers, the best guarantee for such

practical Examination as candidates for a Licence to practise should possess. The College have hitherto appointed Examiners only from their own Fellows, but they agree with the Committee of the Medical Council, that Examiners, whether belonging to Licensing Bodies, or Experts brought in from without, should not be elected for an indefinite period.

JAMES SPENCE,
President.

Edinburgh, 21*st December*, 1867.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.

FACULTY HALL, GLASGOW.

25th January, 1868.

THE Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow have had under consideration the Report of the Committee of the General Medical Council on the Visitations of Examinations, and beg to offer the following observations on several points of the Report.

1. *Reports on Preliminary Examinations.*

The Faculty would draw attention to the obviously imperfect or partial nature of the Visitations of the Preliminary Examinations recognized by the General Medical Council. It appears that no steps have been taken to report on the Examinations conducted by the National Educational Bodies. It is all the more necessary that this should be done, since it is the admitted policy of the Council ultimately to leave the whole Preliminary Examinations of Medical Students in the hands of these Bodies. It may be that the Council have no right to insist on the inspection of these Examinations by Visitors appointed by them; but it appears anomalous, and must ultimately be subversive of any good end which these Visitations may subserve, for the Council to inspect and report on a certain number of Examinations recognized by them, while the remainder of these Examinations is altogether exempted from their official control.

2. *Practical and Clinical Examinations.*

In reference to the remark of the Committee, that in the Examinations of the Faculty "there is a want of practical Clinical, Medical, and Surgical Examinations," the Faculty have to state

that a practical Clinical Examination, both in Medicine and Surgery, now forms a constituent part of the pass Examination. They have also to add that they had to a considerable extent anticipated the suggestions made by the Committee under the head of "Practical Examinations." The Examiners in Anatomy employ dissections and preparations; in Materia Medica candidates are required to name and describe drugs; models and instruments are employed in the Examinations on Midwifery; while the Examiners in Forensic Medicine use the microscope, and make the candidates actually test for poisons.

3. *Uniform Standard of judging Examinations.*

The Faculty believe that the difficulties in framing a uniform standard of judging the results of Examinations are radical, and probably, insuperable. Any practicable plan for comparing the results of several Examinations must include not only the estimation of the answers of the candidates on a uniform principle, but must also provide a test by which to estimate the relative value of the questions. It is obvious that were a scheme adopted which made provision for only the former of these requisites, two Examinations, intrinsically far apart in point of value, might appear to yield results exactly similar, for the reason that no allowance had been made for the different calibre of the questions. The adoption of the Scheme suggested tentatively by the Committee, would not render possible even an approximate comparison of the results of the different Examinations, unless on the assumption that the value of the questions given at the various Boards is identical.

The Faculty have only further to add, that they had anticipated several of the more important practical suggestions of the Committee, such as those regarding Combined Examinations, the Oral Examination, and the Choice of Examiners.

J. G. FLEMING,

President.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

THE Medical Faculty of the University of Aberdeen have received and they have given their best consideration to the "Report of the Committee of the General Medical Council on the Visitation of Examinations."

The Faculty have pleasure in seeing that the Report as to the Examinations in this University is favourable, "the Examinations being (it is stated) well carried out and highly practical." As to this, the Faculty would remark, that their Examinations, thus commended, have in all essential respects been conducted as now for a period of more than a quarter of a century; and that this University was the first to institute the system of a tripartite division of the subjects of Professional Examination, now in force in all the Universities of Scotland, and so advantageous in its results as regards the efficiency of Medical education.

With respect to the exemption of certain candidates from an oral Examination on account of the excellence of their written answers, and which exemption is taken exception to in the "Report," the Faculty beg to state, that while of opinion that the principle of such exemption is a sound one, as a stimulus to exertion on the part of Students, and an encouragement to them in their work; and while all the Graduates that have gone into the public service with that privilege accorded them have taken good places, and several of them the very highest, at the competitive examinations, they (the Faculty) have, out of deference to the expressed opinion of the General Council in this matter, abandoned the practice. All candidates, without exception, are now examined both orally and by written papers.

In giving an opinion on the suggestions contained in the "Report," as requested by the Committee, the Faculty beg to submit the following remarks.

First.—As regards the "*Combination of Licensing Bodies,*" the University of Aberdeen being the only Licensing Body in the place, and conferring also the double qualification of M.B. and C.M., the Faculty have no suggestion to offer.

Secondly.—As regards "*Practical Examination,*" the Faculty would observe (as is in fact acknowledged in the "Report"), that the oral Examinations, as conducted by them, are to a large extent essentially practical. They are, and they have always been so in the departments of Botany, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Anatomy and Surgery; and it is their intention to make them, hereafter, of a still more practical nature, so as to give full effect, as far as possible, to the recommendations of the Committee of the Medical Council.

Thirdly.—With regard to "*the Written Questions*" and "*the Oral Examination,*" the Faculty need only remark that the system long in use in this University is substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee. They highly approve of the suggestion made by the Committee, that the written questions should be framed in such manner as to secure "precise and concise replies."

Fourthly.—As regards a "*Uniform Standard of judging the results of Examination,*" the Faculty would refer the Committee to Professor BRAZIER'S letter to Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD (of date August 17th, 1865, and given *in extenso* in vol. iv., pp. 238–240, of the Minutes of the General Council) on the method in use in this University. This method, adopted after mature consideration, has been found to work admirably. The Faculty have only to say, further, respecting it, that it may easily be adapted to the *numerical* system, and the results so recorded in separate columns as to exhibit the values of the written and the oral Examinations respectively.

The Faculty would beg respectfully to decline offering an opinion on the suggestions made by the Committee as to "*fixing the number of marks according to the time during which the Examination is carried on.*"

Fifthly.—As regards "*the Choice of Examiners*," the Faculty have only to say that, in addition to their own body, they have associated with them in the Examination of candidates three Examiners who are not Professors, appointed annually by a body quite independent of the Faculty, namely, the University Court; and that two Examiners (one of whom is not a Professor) are present at the *oral* Examination of each candidate. And, as regards the *written* papers, each paper is examined separately by the two Examiners as above, and an independent judgment formed of its merits, before they consult together and decide jointly on the precise value to be assigned to it.

January 31*st*, 1868.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

REPLY by the Medical Faculty of the University of Edinburgh to the Suggestions made by the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, in their Report of June 8th, 1867.

THE Medical Faculty of the University of Edinburgh have taken into consideration the suggestions made by the General Medical Council in 1867, and beg to submit the following reply:—

1. *Combination of Licensing Bodies.*

On this subject the Medical Faculty do not venture to make any remarks. The Examinations in the University of Edinburgh embrace both Medicine and Surgery. The Medical Examinations are conducted by the Medical Staff of the University, and the Surgical Examinations by the Surgical Staff; and they are supervised by three non-professional Examiners, who are elected annually by the University Court, and who are present at all the Examinations, and take part in them.

2. *Practical Examinations.*

The Faculty highly approve of practical Examinations, and they have carried them out fully for many years.

In Botany and Natural History the candidates are examined on fresh and dried specimens, and on models placed before them, as well as on structures exhibited under microscopes, and they are required to give descriptions of fresh specimens put before them.

In Chemistry, every candidate has to undergo a practical Examination in the Laboratory, besides producing a Certificate of attendance on Practical Chemistry.

In Materia Medica, drugs and specimens are used in the Examinations. As regards the compounding of prescriptions, this is required to be taken in the Laboratory of an Hospital, or a Dispensary, or in the shop of a Druggist, and a Certificate is required of actual attendance and work.

In Anatomy, recent dissections and preparations are used in all cases, and a Certificate is required to the effect that the candidate has attended Practical Anatomy, and has carefully dissected the various parts of the human body.

In Midwifery, models are used in order to ascertain the candidate's operative powers, and a Certificate is required of his having attended a certain number of cases, under proper superintendence.

In Forensic Medicine, a practical Examination is given on the detection of poisons, and in Microscopical and Chemical testing.

In Surgery, and Clinical Surgery, the candidate is examined on Pathological specimens, and bandaging; in Surgical operation, so far as practicable, and on cases in the wards of the Royal Infirmary.

In Medicine, and Clinical Medicine, there are written and oral Examinations on cases in the wards of the Royal Infirmary.

Prescriptions. The candidate's power of prescribing and writing prescriptions are also tested.

Thus in every department of the Examination for Degrees, this University insists upon practical knowledge.

3. *The Written Questions.*

This University has adopted, as far as possible, a precise manner of putting questions. In some departments, as in the Natural Sciences, Chemistry, Anatomy, Materia Medica, and Forensic Medicine, this method can be carried out fully. In other departments, it is not so easily accomplished. The Faculty, however, are

satisfied of the importance of having well-defined questions given, calling for precise and concise replies. The Faculty are glad to find that the written papers issued by their Professor of Materia Medica have received special commendation.

The Faculty have long been impressed with the importance of taking all due care to prevent copying among candidates. They have been enabled to accomplish this by having a large hall for examination, which allows the separation of candidates — by arranging the candidates alphabetically, and by having a large staff of Examiners present during the whole of the written Examinations. Any Examiner who is absent at the specified time is fined, and his place is taken by the Dean.

4. *The Oral Examinations.*

The Medical Faculty carry out the plan of having two Examiners present at each oral Examination, and both Examiners give their opinion as to the merits of the candidate.

5. *Uniform Standard of judging the results of Examinations.*

As to this point there is great difficulty, and the Faculty do not think that the plan suggested by the Council will work well. The system adopted by the Faculty is shown in the accompanying printed paper. It will be seen that certain marks are fixed upon, and that numerical values are attached to each of them. The plan has been found satisfactory upon an extended trial. To give the marks in reference to time will not, in the opinion of the Faculty, secure the object which the Council have in view. The element of time will not necessarily indicate the nature of the Examination, either as regards laxity or severity.

It is no doubt of importance, in comparing results, to have, as far as possible, a uniform standard; but the practical accomplishment of this appears to the Faculty to be a very difficult matter.

6. *Choice of Examiners.*

The Faculty agree in thinking that Teachers, and gentlemen not engaged in teaching, should act simultaneously as Examiners. In this University there are three non-teaching Examiners attached to the Medical Faculty, and they take an active part in all the Examinations. The Examiners are elected annually by the University Court.

J. W. BALFOUR, M.D., F.R.S.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of Edinburgh.

31*st December*, 1867.

EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL DEGREES.

MARKS TO BE USED FOR THE EXERCISES AND ORAL EXAMINATIONS.

Value.	
76 to 100	**B.**—Good, above average. All the questions answered well.
51 to 75	**S. B.**—Satisfactory. Two-thirds of the questions answered well.
31 to 50	**V. S. B.**—Scarcely satisfactory. One-third of the questions answered well. An Oral Examination in certain circumstances.
All below 30	**N. S. B.**—Decidedly unsatisfactory. None of the questions answered well, or one entirely omitted. Another Written Examination on the subject so marked.

An average of 60 entitles to pass the Written Examination.

In all cases, two-thirds below the average rejects.

N.B.—Such marks as +, −, *barely*, &c., to be altogether disregarded.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

Botany, Natural History and Chemistry.

Written and Oral Examination (6 *Marks*).

6 B.—Pass with honours, as a preliminary for Science Degrees.

5 B. + 1 S. B.—Pass with distinction.

4 B. + 2 S. B.—Pass with credit.

Written Examination only.

1 V. S. B. + 2 S. B.—May be allowed an Oral Examination. If marks continue the same, may pass with admonition.

1 N. S. B. + 1 V. S. B. + 1 B.—May be allowed an Oral Examination on the subjects marked **B.** and **V. S. B.** Must undergo another Written Examination on that marked **N. S. B.**

1 N. S. B. + 2 S. B.—May be allowed an Oral Examination on the subjects marked **S. B.** Must undergo another Written Examination in that marked **N. S. B.**

The following, and all below them, remitted, and the candidate required to undergo another Written Examination on all the subjects.

2 V. S. B. + 1 S. B.
1 N. S. B. + 1 V. S. B. + 1 S. B.

SECOND EXAMINATION.

ANATOMY, INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, MATERIA MEDICA, AND PATHOLOGY.

Written and Oral Examination (8 *Marks*).

7 B. + 1 S. B.—Pass with distinction.
6 B. + 2 S. B.—Pass with credit.

Written Examination only.

2 V. S. B. + 2 S. B.—May be allowed an Oral Examination. If marks continue the same, may pass with admonition.

1 N. S. B. + 2 V. S. B. + 1 B.—May be allowed an Oral Examination on the subjects marked **B.** and **V. S. B.** Must undergo another Written Examination on that marked **N. S. B.**

1 N. S. B. + 3 S. B.—May be allowed an Oral Examination on the subjects marked **S. B.** Must undergo another Written Examination on that marked **N. S. B.**

2 N. S. B. + 2 S. B.—Must pass a satisfactory Written Examination on the subjects marked **N. S. B.** before being admitted to an Oral Examination on any of the subjects.

The following, and all below them, remitted, and the candidate required to undergo another Written Examination on all the subjects.

3 V. S. B. + 1 S. B.
1 N. S. B. + 2 V. S. B. + 1 S. B.
2 N. S. B. + 1 V. S. B. + 1 S. B.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

Surgery, Midwifery, Practice of Physic, Medical Jurisprudence, and Prescriptions.

Written and Oral Examination (9 *Marks*).

8 B. + 1 S. B.—Pass with distinction.

7 B. + 2 S. B.—Pass with credit.

Written Exercises only.

2 V. S. B. + 3 S. B.—May be allowed an Oral Examination. If marks continue the same, may pass with admonition.

1 N. S. B. + 2 V. S. B. + 2 B.—May be allowed an Oral Examination on the subjects marked **B.** and **V. S. B.** Must undergo another Written Examination on that marked **N. S. B.**

2 N. S. B. + 3 S. B.—May be allowed to pass an Oral Examination on the subjects marked **S. B.** Must undergo another Written Examination on those marked **N. S. B.**

The following, and all below them, remitted, and the candidate required to undergo another Written Examination on all the subjects.

3 V. S. B. + 2 S. B.

1 N. S. B. + 2 V. S. B. + 2 S. B.

2 N. S. B. + 1 V. S. B. + 2 S. B.

Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery.

Written and Oral Examination (2 *Marks*).

The total number of Marks in the Written and Oral Examinations amounts to 25.

Candidates who obtain **20 B. + 5 S. B.** gain First Class Honours.

Candidates who obtain **16 B. + 9 S. B.** gain Second Class Honours.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

The Medical Faculty of the University of Glasgow beg to make the following observations on the Report of the Committee of the General Medical Council on the Visitation of Examinations, which has been submitted to their notice.

1. *Combination of Licensing Bodies.*

The course of study for graduation required in the University of Glasgow by the ordinances of the Scottish Universities' Commissioners, includes all the branches of Medicine and Surgery, theoretical as well as practical; and candidates are tested by Examination as to their knowledge of all of these.

The Medical Faculty would gladly receive *ad eundem* all recognized University Examinations, except the final one. With the present constitution, however, of the University, this is all that is now attainable, although there is every desire on the part of the Medical Faculty to join in any scheme having the object of concentrating and diminishing, as far as practicable, the number of Professional Examinations.

2. *Practical Examinations.*

The Medical Faculty cordially concur in the opinion of the Report, that Practical Examinations are highly desirable, and they have already instituted these in all the subjects in which they appeared feasible. At the same time they would observe that there are limits to the full development of such Examinations, and that in certain instances, which will readily suggest themselves, it may be sufficient, and indeed may be of more importance, to elicit proof that a candidate has previously gone through a satisfactory practical course of instruction; and considering that the whole tendency of the Examining Boards in late years has been to give

more and more of a practical character to Examinations, they deem it unadvisable at present to lay down very formal or detailed regulations as to the manner in which such Examinations are to be conducted.

3. *Written Questions.*

The Medical Faculty agree in the propriety of Written Questions being put with precision, so as to elicit concise and accurate replies. But the success of this depends greatly on the nature of the subject, and on the qualifications of the individual Examiners; and the Medical Faculty doubt whether any single model, however appropriate to one department, locality, Examiner or candidate, can with utility and propriety be recommended as likely to meet the requirements of the variety of subjects and differences of taste and style which exist.

With regard to copying and other unfair practices by candidates, the Medical Faculty have taken precautions to prevent them.

There can be no objection to the questions being furnished to the Visitors and to the Members of other Boards, but the Medical Faculty take the opportunity of observing that they are not, on the whole, favourable to the publication of examination papers in professional subjects, which, as now generally practised, may soon lead to abuse.

4. *Oral Examinations.*

The recommendation of the Committee, that two Examiners should be present to judge of these Examinations, has been acted upon, and the Medical Faculty think that this practice should invariably be observed. With respect to the standard of decision, the Medical Faculty are of opinion that the numerical method is the best; but they doubt the expediency of the numbers indicating *time* as well as *excellence*, deeming it inconvenient and unnecessary in a Pass Examination, the object of which is to ascertain the qualifications of the candidates in the simplest, most direct, and shortest manner. Considerable latitude in respect to

the mechanism of recording the decision may be allowed among the different Licensing Bodies, in order that they may adopt the plan which they may find most suitable. The Medical Faculty are well satisfied of the practical utility and fairness of the one which, after mature consideration, they have adopted and practised, viz., to mark the decision in the form of a per-centage of the whole value attached to each subject and to the complete Examination. They are not ignorant of the advantages in certain instances of higher numbers upon a different scale being used for different subjects, but they are not inclined to believe that any other system than a proportional or per-centage one is so free from objections, or so likely to be practically carried out by the different Licensing Bodies with ease to the Examiner and fairness to the candidate. For the most part one-half of the whole value should suffice for a Pass Examination.

5. *Choice of Examiners.*

In reference to this point the Medical Faculty have to state that the Examiners have no control over the manner in which they are chosen, as this is settled by ordinance of the University Commissioners. But the non-professorial Examiners whom the University Court appoint are uniformly men of high qualifications. The Medical Faculty concur in the opinion that Teachers should form a part of every board.

JOHN B. COWAN,
Secretary to the Medical Faculty of the University of Glasgow.

February 1868.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S.

St. Andrew's,
June 16, 1868.

Dear Sir,

With reference to the General Suggestions contained in the Report of the Committee on the Visitation of Examinations, authorized by the Medical Council to be sent to the several Licensing Bodies, with a view to obtain an expression of their opinion on the same, I am authorized on the part of the Senatus of the University of St. Andrew's to state:—

1. That the Senatus concur in the general with these suggestions.

2. That they defer expressing any opinion on the subject of "Combination of Licensing Bodies" till a definite plan has been submitted for consideration.

3. That they concur in the propriety of carrying out—as far as that may be found practicable—the suggestions regarding "Practical Examination," "The Written Questions," and "The Oral Examination."

4. That whilst entertaining no special objections to the proposed "Uniform standard of judging the results of Examinations," they question the possibility of arriving at any very accurate or trustworthy basis of comparison by such a plan as that proposed.

5. That as regards "The choice of Examiners," the proposals made are in keeping with the principles carried out in the constitution of the Examining Board of this University; and the plan is found to work efficiently and satisfactorily.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

OSWALD HOME BELL,

Chairman of Medical Faculty.

Dr. HAWKINS, *Secretary,*

General Medical Council.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.
Dublin, 26th December, 1867.

SIR,

I am directed to inform you that the President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, in reply to Dr. HAWKINS' letter of the 29th June, 1867, requesting for the General Medical Council the opinion of this College on the "Suggestions" contained in the Report of the Committee of the General Medical Council on the Visitations of Examinations, have directed me to convey to you the following:—

SUGGESTION 1.

Combination of Licensing Bodies.

Opinion:—That although the College recognizes the existence of evils arising from the great number of Licensing Bodies in the United Kingdom, it does not feel itself at present in a position to enter on the consideration of the measure proposed in the suggestion.

SUGGESTION 2.

Practical Examinations.

Opinion:—It is self-evident that every care should be taken so to conduct the Examinations that the practical knowledge of the candidate shall be fairly tested.

SUGGESTION 3.

The Written Questions.

Opinion:—The College, of course, concurs in the suggestion that written Examinations should be conducted with care and precision; but is further of opinion that the plan of Professor CHRISTISON, founded on the practice in Mathematical Examinations, cannot be carried out to the extent he proposes in Medical Science.

SUGGESTION 4.

The Oral Examination.

Opinion:—The College approves this suggestion, which is in conformity with the practice of this College.

SUGGESTION 5.

Uniform Standard of judging the results of Examination.

Opinion:—The College has not sufficient data before it for entering on the consideration of the establishment of a uniform standard for all the Licensing Bodies, and therefore does not feel itself authorized to give an opinion, at present, on more than the question of the per centage of marks; and on this the College is of opinion that the minimum per centage of marks should not be less than one-third on each subject.

SUGGESTION 6.

The Choice of Examiners.

Opinion:—The College, in reference to this heading, declines to make any observation with regard to other Licensing Bodies; but thinks it right to state the following particulars in reference to its own regulations. The Examiners for the Licences of this College are elected from amongst the Fellows by ballot, and are selected

with special regard to the subjects of Examination; they are elected annually, and, as a rule, hold office for not more than two years.

Summonses are issued to all Fellows of the College, notifying the day and hour of each Examination, and requesting their attendance. A public notice is also posted in the College, announcing that the Examinations are open to all its Licentiates. In this way is secured the presence of persons most competent to judge of the nature and extent of each Examination; who, moreover, have the strongest interest in seeing that a sufficient standard of examination is maintained, that thereby their own Qualification and the position of their College may continue to command confidence and respect: and the College desires, in concluding, to express its opinion that this is the best form of "Visitation of Examinations" that has, as yet, been devised.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient Servant,

LOMBE ATTHILL,

Fellow and Registrar.

To DR. HAWKINS,

Registrar to the General Medical Council.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

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1. *Combination of Licensing Bodies.*

That although, from the foundation of the College of Surgeons in Ireland, the Examinations for their Letters Testimonial always included both Surgery, Medicine, Pharmacy, and form of prescription, with Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology—still the Council of this College have repeatedly had under their consideration the propriety of uniting with the College of Physicians in this city, for the purpose of having a conjoint Examination, in virtue of which the successful candidate should receive a double qualification, but difficulties have started up which hitherto have proved insurmountable.

2. *Practical Examinations.*

This important test of the merits of the candidates is being attended to more particularly every Session, and is found to be very effective; and in future is to be improved by requiring the performance of Operations on the Dead Body for Letters Testimonial, as it has always been the practice for the Fellowship Examination.

3. *Written Questions.*

The system of introducing written questions into the Examination is of great benefit. Since they have been instituted by the College they have given great satisfaction to the Council, and afford evidence of the improvement in their profession possessed by the candidates.

4. *Oral Examinations.*

These Examinations are combined with the written questions; that is, the candidate is first examined in them, the Examiner then

passes to other subjects, and never confines himself to the written questions. The award or adjudication is by marks. The character of the written answer is always considered on its merits as to orthography, good writing, composition, style, and the knowledge of the subject. Each Student examined in our College is subjected to four hours' *bonâ fide* Examination; two of these hours are most fully employed in answering the written portion of the Examination, the other two hours are as fully occupied in the Oral Examinations. As to the paucity of questions, the questions for the Written Examination are framed in so general a manner as to elicit a very full amount of information upon the several subjects examined into by our College. All the Examinations are public to the Fellows and Licentiates of the College. All the candidates are examined separately, and a Member of Council is present with each of them. With reference to the decisions being given without conference, this Council has to report that the voting of each Examiner is by marks; the minimum of which will pass the candidate is equal to one-third of the maximum of the marks that can be awarded to the candidate; that each Examiner has it in his power to stop any candidate who shows extreme ignorance of the subject in which he has been examined, by giving him an 0 or cypher; and that in every instance, the marks are compared in the presence of all the Examiners and of the attending Council.

5. *Choice of Examiners.*

By the charter of the College, professors and teachers are excluded being Examiners, with a view of impartiality, however desirable it might be to elect them on the Examining Board; still it should be mentioned that all our Examiners have been teachers prior to election, which appointment is but for a year, but they are eligible for re-election.

W. COLLES,
Secretary to the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE APOTHECARIES' HALL OF IRELAND.

THE APOTHECARIES' HALL OF IRELAND.

Dublin, 24th, January, 1868.

THE Court of Examiners of the Apothecaries' Hall of Dublin, having given their best attention to "the General Suggestions of the Committee on the Reports of the Visitations of Examinations," as laid before the General Medical Council, upon the 8th of June, 1867, beg, in compliance with the desire of the Council, to submit their opinions with regard to these suggestions.

1. *As to the Combination of Licensing Bodies.*

The Court of Examiners are in favour of a single sufficient Examination that would entitle a person to practise the profession in all its branches, and are, therefore, of opinion, "that the Council should encourage every effort made under Clause XIX. of the Medical Act, to combine the Examinations of the Licensing Bodies;" provided due regard be had to local wants and wishes, and to the maintenance of the rights of the respective Bodies.

2. *As to Practical Examinations.*

The Court agree with the Committee, "that Practical Examinations are highly desirable in all the subjects in which they can be employed," and they approve in general of the mode indicated in the Table for conducting the practical work. The Court adopt the practical system of examination as far as circumstances permit, but they apprehend that this mode of testing the know-

ledge of candidates cannot be adequately carried out, so as "to make it completely satisfactory," until catechetical and practical Examinations are regularly employed by Professors and Teachers, throughout the entire course of Medical education.

3. *As to the Written Questions.*

The Court are sensible of the advantages of putting questions in the mode suggested, when the questions and subjects admit of being subdivided in this way.

The Court have been careful to prevent the possibility of collusion among candidates; and they think that the Alphabetical or Numerical Classing may be useful, when there is a large number of candidates under examination.

4. *As to the Oral Examinations.*

The practice of the Court is entirely in accord with the suggestions of the Committee under this head.

5. *As to a uniform Standard of judging the results of Examinations.*

The mode here recommended is in principle the same with that adopted by the Court, and the modification proposed by the Committee is considered by the Court as deserving a trial.

6. *As to the Choice of Examiners.*

The Court are disposed to prefer sound practical men as Examiners on most of the subjects. The Examiners of the Hall are fifteen in number, and are elected annually from among its own Members.

7. *As to the Minimum per Centage.*

The Court are of opinion that not less than forty per cent. of the collective answers, written and oral, should constitute the minimum for passing.

GEORGE WYSE, M.D.,
Governor.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

THE authorities of the University of Dublin having taken into consideration the Report of the Committee of the Medical Council on the Visitation of Examinations, of June 8, 1867, beg, in compliance with the desire of the Medical Council, to make the following observations on that part of the Report which relates to the University of Dublin.

The Act of Parliament which sanctions the Matriculation of Medical Students without any previous Examination in Arts, is practically a compulsion on the University to admit to the advantages of the Medical School, Students who do not intend to enter on the ordinary studies in Arts. This provision of the Act is not approved of by the University, but cannot be said to affect any persons who take Degrees in Medicine, as such Degrees are conferred on those Students only who have previously graduated in Arts.

The Committee state that they believe that the mode of carrying on the Oral Examination in Class cannot be so efficient as the ordinary method of examining each candidate apart. Experience, however, has led the authorities of the University to quite the opposite conclusion. Amongst many other advantages, it affords the means of securing a most important object, namely, the perfect publicity and fairness of the Examinations in a degree not to be obtained by any other method.

It may be added that the Examination in Class is not confined to the Medical Department, but is in use in all the more important Examinations in Arts, for example, in that for Foundation Fellowships.

It is not correct to say that we have no Clinical Examination in Medicine. Such examination, we need not say, is attended with

peculiar difficulties: but a beginning has been made, and it is hoped that by degrees this Examination may be more extensively employed.

With respect to the suggestions contained in the Report of the Committee, the authorities of the University, whilst agreeing generally with those relating to the conduct of the Examinations, do not feel themselves called on to make any remarks.

JOHN TOLEKEN,

Registrar, Trinity College.

TRINITY COLLEGE,

May 18, 1868.

Information has been received from the Secretary of the Queen's University in Ireland, stating that the Report of the Committee of the Medical Council on the Visitations of Examinations had been referred to a Committee of the Senate which had not yet reported on the subject.

5. *Moved* by Dr. PAGET; *Seconded* by Dr. PARKES; and *Agreed to:*

> "That the Reports of Visitations since the last meeting of the Medical Council be received and entered on the Minutes."

REPORTS

OF THE

VISITATIONS OF EXAMINATIONS

CONDUCTED BY THE QUALIFYING BODIES.

REPORT ON THE VISITATION OF THE FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DOUBLE QUALIFICATION GRANTED BY THE ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.

These Examinations are conducted by six Examiners—three from each College—who arrange themselves into three Committees; one of which examines on Anatomy, one on Physiology, and one on Chemistry. About twenty minutes is allowed to each subject. The Candidates' proficiency is indicated by a numerical valuation—100 being the maximum; and we were informed that no Candidate is allowed to pass who is marked below 50 on any subject.

The Oral Examination in Anatomy was conducted in great part by reference to dried specimens and preparations, and to a dissection in the wet state. In Chemistry reference was made to some specimens, but no analysis or testing was required. The Examination in Physiology embraced questions relating to Anatomy, Histology, and Physiological Chemistry.

The written Examinations take place on the day preceding the oral. Four hours being allowed to answer the questions. The answers are judged by a different Board of Examiners, who attach to each theme the numerical value to which it is considered entitled. Here, as in the oral, a percentage of 50 is the lowest which permits to pass. A list containing the number each Candidate has obtained for his written paper is transmitted to the oral Examiners, but they have no opportunity of perusing the papers. We doubt how far this is the most advisable course to pursue, as it must often be advantageous for the oral Examiners to have seen the written papers of the Candidates. We perused a number of the themes, which, as usual, had various degrees of merit, and we concurred generally in the judgment pronounced upon them.

These examinations appeared to be fair and judicious, and calculated to elicit the knowledge of the Candidates.

(Signed) ALLEN THOMSON.
J. G. FLEMING.

13*th May*, 1868.

REPORT ON THE VISITATION OF EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DOUBLE QUALIFICATION AT THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH, *8th May*, 1868.

WE this day visited, at the Hall of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, the Advanced Examinations for the Double Qualification of the two Royal Colleges of Edinburgh.

These were oral Examinations on the Practice of Physic and Materia Medica, by Examiners of the College of Physicians; on Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence, by Examiners from both Colleges; and on Surgical Anatomy, Diagnosis, and Treatment, by Examiners of the College of Surgeons. The written Examinations of a previous date of a great number of Candidates were also put into our hands.

The questions for written answers appear to us fair and sufficiently searching; and the answers present the usual variety in quality. Judgment is given by numbers on the percentage system—50 per cent. being necessary for passing. The written answers are not put before the oral Examiners. As the Examiners of written answers and the oral Examiners of the same Candidates are not the same, it would be an advantage that the latter had the written exercises before them when discharging their duty as oral Examiners. In this the Examiners present agreed with us.

The oral Examinations of each Candidate on the above-mentioned subjects lasted for an hour and a-half. Two Examiners were present at each Examination Table; and their decision was given on the spot by numbers, on the percentage system, as for the written Examinations.

We are satisfied that these Examinations were sufficiently extensive, varied, and searching, and yet not unduly difficult.

(Signed) R. CHRISTISON, M.D., &c.
J. G. FLEMING, M.D.

REPORT ON THE VISITATION OF EXAMINATIONS IN CLINICAL SURGERY AT THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH, *9th May*, 1868.

ON the 8th instant, on the part of the General Medical Council, I visited the Clinical Examinations on Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. Dr. Fleming, who was associated with me for this duty by the Scottish Branch Council, was unable to leave Glasgow in time to be present at the hour appointed.

This Examination was entirely oral. Two Candidates at a time were set to examine separately two patients in the Royal Infirmary, and were then questioned as to diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment by two Examiners. Two Candidates were thus subjected to examination, each on a case of hip-joint-disease in its middle stage, and on another of scrofulous knee-joint-disease, also in its middle stage; and then two other Candidates were examined by the same Examiners, each on a case of iritis, and on another of ulceration of the cornea.

These examinations were, in my opinion, a thorough and fair test of the practical knowledge possessed by the Candidates. Three Candidates were passed, one was remitted for further trial; and of the former, one received high commendation. I concurred entirely with the Examiners in all of these decisions.

A circumstance occurred on this occasion which calls for remark. The Candidate who acquitted himself best, known to me indeed as a clever, diligent student, had acted as an Hospital Dresser; but the Candidate who failed had obviously enjoyed no similar or equivalent advantage. It is plain that the same scale of judgment cannot be applied to the answers of all Candidates in such varying circumstances. Either the Medical Schools, Licensing Boards, and General Medical Council, should endeavour to provide and enforce fit opportunities of acquiring directly practical information, by students being given some responsible charge of patients, or by their being frequently subjected to Clinical Examination during their Hospital attendance; or allowance must be made, at Examination for Licence, for the inability of many Candidates at the present time, and under the present school-practice, to enjoy these great advantages.

Much has been reasonably said in numberless quarters of the inestimable advantages of Hospital attendance, and other means of practical study. But too little has been said of the necessity of such study consisting, in part at least, of the direct practical examination of disease. And I apprehend that too little has hitherto been done in not a few Schools to supply the requisite opportunities to students; and that the attention of the General Medical Council may be usefully turned towards the means which, I am satisfied, will be found on inquiry to be available for remedying this important defect.

(Signed) R. CHRISTISON, M.D., &c.

REPORT ON THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS IN GENERAL EDUCATION OF THE ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.

Held on the 27th and 29th July, 1867.

THE above Examinations were conducted by means of written papers, which were sent to me for inspection, together with a report of the judgment of the Examiners. Exercises in the three subjects of English, Latin, and Arithmetic, are obligatory on all the Candidates, and in addition to these there are required exercises in two subjects selected at the option of the Candidate from the following, viz., Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Greek, French, German, Botany, and Zoology. Thirty-two Candidates presented themselves, of whom some had passed on several subjects previously. The following table represents the result, as indicated by the judgment of the Examiners marked upon the papers.

	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number remitted.
English	24	15	9
Latin	25	4	21
Arithmetic	21	15	6
Algebra	15	9	6
Geometry	9	9	0
Natural Philosophy . .	5	4	1
Greek	2	1	1
French	5	3	2
German	1	1	0
Zoology	2	1	1
Botany*	..	..	

Of the above number, Five Candidates received Certificates as having passed in the requisite number of subjects.

My inspection of the papers leads me to think that the judgment of the Examiners was on the whole fair and judicious. I may remark that the number of failures in Latin (in the majority on account of parsing and grammar) appears large.

(Signed) ALLEN THOMSON.

* No Candidate chose this subject.

REPORT ON THE EXAMINATIONS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH.

HAVING already reported on the Examinations which are conducted by the College of Physicians in conjunction with the College of Surgeons, I now beg to state that on the 22nd of April and 6th of May last, I visited their Examinations for the simple Licence, or what is called the Single Qualification.

The Professional Examinations of the College are of two kinds—1st. For Students; 2nd. For gentlemen who already possess a qualification.

1st. The Examination for Students is conducted in the great majority of cases by the Examiners of the College, in conjunction with Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, or of the Glasgow Faculty, according to the scheme for granting a Double Qualification in conjunction with these Bodies. A very small number of Students (not more on an average than two or three annually) present themselves for the single qualification of the College.

The Examination of Students embraces all the subjects of study set down in the curriculum, and includes written and oral, practical and clinical Examinations.

2nd. The Examination of Candidates who already possess a qualification is limited to Practice of Medicine and Pathology, Materia Medica, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence: it is conducted orally, lasts one hour, and each Candidate appears before Four Examiners. These Examinations are held at stated periods; but in exceptional cases, where a satisfactory cause can be assigned, a Special Examination may be obtained. The special are conducted in exactly the same way as the regular Examinations; but in order to render them as unfrequent as possible, an extra fee of £5 5s. is charged, which is not returned to the Candidate if he is unsuccessful. At the first of my visits I found one Candidate undergoing a Special Examination, by Four Examiners, who sat at one table. He held a Diploma from the College of Surgeons of England, and had been in practice; but did not afford satisfaction, and was accordingly rejected. On the second occasion Twelve Examiners sat at six

tables. It seemed to me that the questions were judicious and searching, and I was informed that since January last, while twenty-nine gentlemen had passed, eleven were rejected. On the whole, I beg to express my opinion that their system of Examination is in every respect highly creditable to the College.

(Signed) JAMES SYME.

May 22, 1868.

VISITATION OF THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN GENERAL EDUCATION OF THE FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.

April, 1868.

As this Examination is conducted entirely by written papers, we did not consider it necessary to go to Glasgow specially for the purpose of visiting it; but we have been furnished, at our own request, with ample materials for judging, as well of the nature of the examination itself, as of the method in which it is conducted. These materials are: 1. The printed papers; 2. The written exercises of the Candidates, with the decisions of the Examiners endorsed on them; and 3. A tabular statement of the results. Under each of these heads we proceed to remark.

1. *The printed papers.*—These we append to this Report; a perusal of them sufficed to show us that they had been carefully prepared, by competent Examiners, and that they were well suited to test the Candidates in the respective subjects, not being, on the one hand, pitched so high as to become injuriously exclusive, nor, on the other, so low as to form insufficient tests of the proficiency of the Candidates. We do not find reason to take exception to any one of these papers.

2. *The written answers.*—The whole of them were sent us; and having perused a selection of them of various qualities, we had no hesitation in forming the opinion that the judgments regarding them were given fairly, even stringently, perhaps too stringently, and that no Candidate was allowed to pass whose papers did not justify that course.

3. *The tabular statement of the results:*—

Subject.	Total Number examined.	Passed.	Rejected.
English	21	10	11
Latin	20	9	11
Arithmetic	21	17	4
Algebra	11	7	4
Geometry	7	5	2
Natural Philosophy (Mechanics)	8	8	0
French	3	3	0
Greek	1	1	0
German	1	1	0
Zoology	3	0	3
Botany	3	2	1

The total number of Candidates examined . . 23.
Number found qualified to receive certificates . 9.

The above table shows how stringently the test of competence has been applied. Only about 39·5 per cent. of the Candidates having received certificates entitling them to be registered as Medical Students. The proportion of rejections in English, and in Latin, is remarkable, exceeding the numbers passed.

On the whole, we need hardly add that this is a satisfactory examination and creditable to the Body by whom it has been instituted.

(Signed) ANDREW WOOD.
JAMES SYME.

APPENDIX.

ENGLISH.

1. Write out with correct punctuation the passage read by the Examiner.

2. Parse fully all the pronouns and verbs in the passage you have written.

3. Give all the words of Latin origin in the passage, mentioning the Latin word from which each is derived, and giving at least one other English word from the same root.

4. Correct or justify the following sentences :—
   (*a*) There is as much real religion and morality in this country as in any other.
   (*b*) I expected to have supped here last night.
   (*c*) He has went away to America.
   (*d*) Every one to their own taste.
   (*e*) They who seek only their own pleasure, all good men shun.

5. Write a short essay on *one* of the following subjects, attention being paid to punctuation and spelling as well as to composition :—

   (*a*) The Abyssinian War. (*b*) The district in which you reside. (*c*) Your reasons for choosing the Medical profession. (*d*) Water.

6. Give Rules for the use of a Plural or a Singular verb after a Collective nominative.

LATIN.

Translate into English :—

Erant ejusmodi fere situs oppidorum, ut, posita in extremis lingulis promontoriisque, neque pedibus aditum haberent, quum ex alto se aestus incitavisset, quod his accidit semper horarum XII spatio, neque navibus, quod, rursus minuente aestu, naves in vadis afflictarentur. Ita utraque re oppidorum oppugnatio impediebatur; ac si quando magnitudine operis forte superati, extruso mari aggere ac molibus, atque his oppidi moenibus adaequatis, suis fortunis desperare coeperant, magno numero navium appulso, cujus rei summam facultatem habebant, sua deportabant omnia, seque in proxima oppida recipiebant : ibi se rursus iisdem opportunitatibus loci defendebant. Haec eo facilius magnam partem aestatis faciebant, quod nostrae naves tempestatibus detinebantur, summaque erat vasto atque aperto mari, magnis aestibus, raris ac prope nullis portibus, difficultas navigandi.

1. Parse and conjugate *accidit, impediebatur, appulso, extruso, aperto, navigandi.*

2. Decline *mari*—parse *moenibus*—parse *coeperant*—parse *iisdem*—give the positive and superlative of *facilius.* Decline *idem.*

3. Give the reason of the mood of *incitavisset* and of the case of *portibus.* Translate into English:—

Protenus Aeneas celeri certare sagitta
Invitat qui forte velint; et praemia ponit:
Ingentique manu malum de nave Seresti
Erigit; et volucrem trajecto in fune columbam,
Quo tendant ferrum, malo suspendit ab alto.
Convenere viri, dejectamque aerea sortem
Accepit galea; et primus clamore secundo
Hyrtacidae ante omnis exit locus Hippocoontis:
Quem, modo navali, Mnestheus, certamine victor,
Consequitur, viridi Mnestheus evinctus oliva:
Tertius Eurytion, tuus, o clarissime! frater,
Pandare; qui quondam, jussus confundere foedus,
In medios telum torsisti primus Achivos.
Extremus galeaque ima subsidit Acestes,
Ausus et ipse manu juvenum tentare laborem.

1. Parse and conjugate *velint, erigit, consequitur, subsidit.*

2. Give three English words derived from each of the following, *pono, primus, foedus, manus.*

3. Parse *ausus*, say what kind of verb it is, and give another verb of the same class.

Render into correct Latin, from the words supplied, the following passage:—

The Athenians, as they had first revolted, so did they first begin to repent, turning their contempt of the enemy into admiration, and extolling the youth of Alexander above the conduct of old generals. Then he turns his army towards Thebes, intending to use the same kindness, if he had found the same repentance; but the Thebans made use of arms, not prayers nor entreaty.

Atheniensis, sicut primus deficio, ita primus pœnitet cœpi, vertens contemptus hostis in admiratio, extollensque pueritia Alexander supra virtus vetus dux. Inde converto exercitus Thebae, usurus idem indulgentia, si invenio par pœnitentia; sed Thebani utor arma, non precis nec deprecatio.

GREEK.

Translate into English—

Ἐκ ταύτου ἀζήτει ὁ Πιλάτος ἀπολῦσαι αὐτόν· οἱ δὲ Ἰουδαῖοι ἔκραζον, λέγοντες· Ἐὰν τοῦτον ἀπολύσῃς, οὐκ εἶ φίλος τοῦ Καίσαρος· πᾶς ὁ βασιλέα αὐτὸν ποιῶν, ἀντιλέγει τῷ Καίσαρι.

Ὁ οὖν Πιλάτος ἀκούσας τοῦτον τὸν λόγον, ἤγαγεν ἔξω τὸν Ἰησοῦν, καὶ ἐκάθισεν ἐπὶ τοῦ βήματος, εἰς τόπον λεγόμενον Λιθόστρωτον, Ἑβραϊστὶ δὲ Γαββαθᾶ.

Ἦν δὲ παρασκευὴ τοῦ πάσχα, ὥρα δὲ ὡσεὶ ἕκτη· καὶ λέγει τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις· Ἴδε ὁ βασιλεὺς ὑμῶν.

Translate into English—

Φαλῖνος μὲν δὴ ᾤχετο καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ. Οἱ δὲ παρὰ Ἀριαίου ἦκον, Προκλῆς καὶ Χειρίσοφος· Μένων δὲ αὐτοῦ ἔμενε παρὰ Ἀριαίῳ· οὗτοι δὲ ἔλεγον, ὅτι πολλοὺς φαίη Ἀριαῖος εἶναι Πέρσας ἑαυτοῦ βελτίους, οὓς οὐκ ἂν ἀνασχέσθαι αὐτοῦ βασιλεύοντος· ἀλλ' εἰ βούλεσθε συναπίεναι, ἤκειν ἤδη κελεύει τῆς νυκτός· εἰ δὲ μή, αὐτὸς πρωὶ ἀπιέναι φησίν. Ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος εἶπεν, Ἀλλ' οὕτω χρὴ ποιεῖν· ἐὰν μὲν ἥκωμεν, ὥσπερ λέγετε· εἰ δὲ μή, πράττετε, ὁποῖον ἄν τι ὑμῖν οἴησθε μάλιστα συμφέρειν. Ὅ τι δὲ ποιήσοι, οὐδὲ τούτοις εἶπε.

1. Parse ᾤχετο. Give the aorist of μένων. Give the positive and superlative of βελτίους. Give the perfects, active and passive, of πράττετε. Give the future, aorists, and perfect of συμφέρειν.

2. Decline the singular of τούτοις. Give the 1st person singular of each tense of the indicative mood of εἶναι.

FRENCH.

Translate into English—

Kobel, gouverneur de la place, la défendit un mois avec cinq mille hommes de garnison. Au bout de ce temps il fut forcé de se rendre à discrétion : la garnison fut faite prisonnière de guerre, et envoyée en Suède. Robel fut présenté désarmé au roi. Ce prince, qui ne perdait jamais une occasion d'honorer le mérite dans ses ennemis, lui donna une épée de sa main, lui fit un présent considérable en argent, et le renvoya sur sa parole. Mais la ville, petite et pauvre, fut condamnée à payer quarante mille écus, contribution excessive pour elle.

Elbing, bâtie sun un bras de la Vistule, fondée par les chevaliers teutons, et annexée aussi à la Pologne, ne profita pas de la faute des Dantzickois ; elle balança trop à donner passage aux troupes suédoises : elle un fut plus sévère-

ment punie que Dantzick. Charles y entra le 13 décembre à la tête de quatre mille hommes, la baïonnette au bout du fusil. Les habitants épouvantés se jetèrent à genoux dans les rues et lui demandèrent miséricorde : it les fit tous désarmer; logea ses soldats chez les bourgeois ; ensuite ayant mandé le magistrat, il exigea le jour même une contribution de deux cent soixante mille écus : il y avait dans la ville deux cents pièces de canon et quatre cents milliers de poudre, qu'il saisit ; une bataille gagnée ne lui eût pas valu de si grands avantages. Tous ces succès étaient les avant-coureurs du détrônement du roi Auguste.

1. Parse *perdait, lui, bâtie, logea, saisit.*

2. Give the First Person Plural of each tense of the indicative mood of *avoir.*

3. Parse *fit,* and decline the future indicative of the verb.

Translate into French—

(*a*) At first he appeared to wish to reconcile the two contending parties in the state.

(*b*) They had no sooner elected a king than they feared his ambition.

(*c*) I love the truth, and I have no other aim nor interest than to know it.

(*d*) They had breakfast at eight o'clock.

GERMAN.

Translate into English—

Ferdinand, Maximilian und Rudolph, alle drei Beherrscher von Siebenbürgen und Ungarn, erschöpften des Mark ihrer übrigen Länder, um diese beiden gegen dei Ueberschwemmungen der Türken und gegen innere Rebellionem zu behaupten. Verheerende Kriege wechselten auf diesem Boden mit kurzen Waffenftillständen ab, die nicht viel besser waren. Verwüstet lag weit und breit das Land, und der gemisshandelte Untherthan führte gleich grosse Beschwerden über seinen Feind und seinen Beschützer. Auch in diese Länder war die Reformation eingedrungen, wo sie unter dem Schutze der ständischen Freiheit, unter der Decke des Tumults, merkliche Fortschritte machte. Auch diese tastete man jetzt unvorsichtig an, und der politische Factionsgeist wurde gefährlicher durch religiöse Schwärmerei. Der stebenbürgische und ungarische Adel erhebt, von einem kühnen Rebellen, Boshchkai, angeführt, die Fahne der Empörung. Die Anführer in Ungarn find im Begriffe, mit den missvergnügten Protestanten in Oefterreich, Mähren und Böhmen gemeine Sache zu machen und alle diese Lände in einer furchtbaren Rebellion fortzureissen. Dann war der Untergang des Papstthums in diesen Ländern unvermeidlich.

Give the first eleven ordinal numbers in German.

Translate into German.

He will have finished his studies in three months.

Though I wrote to him he has not answered me.

We leave to-morrow for Berlin, but I shall be back within a week, and I shall then certainly come to see you.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Reduce £375 18*s.* 6*d.* to threepences.

2. Divide 13 acres into 10 equal parts, giving the result in square feet.

3. How many oz. in 117 tons, 5 cwt., 13 lbs. ?

4. Find the price of 13½ yards at the rate of £37 10*s.* 6*d.* for 50 yards.

5. Find the interest of £768 10*s.* 6*d.* for 5 months at 2½ per cent. per annum.

6. Find the rate per cent., if £892 10*s.* yield an annual interest of £22 6*s.* 3*d.*

7. Find the sum of $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{9}{7}$, and $\frac{7}{8}$.

8. Multiply $\frac{3}{5}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$, and divide the result by $\frac{1}{4}$.

9. Express the difference between $\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ as a decimal fraction, and the difference between ·584 and ·063 as a vulgar fraction.

10. Divide 5·845 by 0·167.

11. Express the difference between £7 6*s.* 8*d.* and £6 19*s.* 5½*d.* as the fraction of a £.

12. Convert ·0055 into the equivalent vulgar fraction.

ALGEBRA.

1. If $a = 2$, $b = 3$, and $c = 4$, find the value of

$$a(b-c) + \left(\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a}\right)c.$$

2. From $4a - 3b + 6c - 11$ take
$10a + a - 15 - 2y$.

3. Multiply $1 - x + x^2 - x^3$ by $1 + x$.

4. Divide $a^4 - 2a^2b^2 + b^4$ by $a^2 - 2ab + b^2$.

5. Simplify $\frac{a-b}{ab} - \frac{a-c}{ac} + \frac{b-c}{bc}$.

6. Add together $\frac{b-c}{b+c}$ $\frac{b+c}{b-c}$ and $\frac{b^2+c^2}{b^2-c^2}$.

7. Solve the equations

$$(a)\ \frac{x+6}{4} - \frac{16-3x}{12} = \frac{25}{6}.$$

$$(b)\ x - \frac{3x-2}{5} = 3 - \frac{2x-5}{3}.$$

8. A person distributed £5 among 36 persons, old men and widows, giving 3*s*. each to the men, and 2*s*. 6*d*. each to the women. How many were there of each?

9. Nine years ago A was three times as old as B, but now he is only twice as old. What is the age of each?

GEOMETRY.

1. If two angles of a triangle be equal to one another, the sides which subtend, or are opposite to the equal angles, are equal to one another.

2. To bisect a given rectilineal angle.

3. If one side of a triangle be produced the exterior angle is greater than either of the interior opposite angles.

4. The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal to one another, and the diagonal bisects it.

5. To divide a straight line into two parts so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts shall be equal to the square of the other part.

6. To describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure.

7. If a straight line touch a circle the straight line drawn from the centre to the point of contact is perpendicular to the line touching the circle.

8. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

9. From a given circle to cut off a segment which shall contain an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. Explain what is meant by the Parallelogram of forces, and find the resultant of two forces equal to 30 and 40 lbs. respectively, acting at right angles to each other.

2. Explain the three kinds of levers, and give at least two familiar examples of each kind.

3. What are the conditions of equilibrium in the Wheel and Axle? A weight of 10 lbs. just balances a weight of 76 lbs. on a wheel and axle, and the radius of the wheel is 12 inches. Find the radius of the axle.

4. Show why it is difficult to balance a tall object on a small base.

5. Why will a body suspended from a fixed point not remain at rest except in one position?

6. Enunciate the three laws of motion.

7. How far will a body fall from rest in four seconds?

BOTANY.

1. State the respective functions of the Root, the Stem, and the Leaves.

2. Name the different parts of a complete flower, describing their relative positions.

3. Describe the appearances presented by a transverse section of an Exogenous Stem.

4. Mention some of the species of the Umbelliferae used as Esculents: mention at least one which is poisonous.

5. Give the distinctive characters of the Natural Order *Leguminosae*, and the Sub-Orders into which it is divided.

6. Assign to their natural orders the following genera, *Tulipa*, *Caesalpina*, *Stler*, *Coriandrium*, *Cassia*, *Allium*.

ZOOLOGY.

1. Give the primary divisions of the Animal Kingdom, with the leading characteristics of each division.

2. To which of the primary divisions do the following animals respectively belong:—dog, sea-star, crawfish, snail, shark, toad, cockroach, polyp.

3. Give the classes of the Articulata, and state to which class the following Animals respectively belong:—spider, butterfly, mite, locust, iulus, grasshopper, shrimp, crab.

4. Describe the general plan of the metamorphosis of insects.

5. Describe briefly the natural history of the Silk Worm.

6. Describe the arrangement of the nervous system in Insects, and also their respiratory apparatus.

REPORT OF VISITATION OF THE EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DOUBLE QUALIFICATION GRANTED BY THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH AND THE FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.

Held at Glasgow, 12th July, 1867.

THIS visit was made by myself singly; my colleague, Professor Syme, having been unavoidably prevented from attending.

On the occasion of my visit, oral Examinations both First and Second Professional were in progress. Five Candidates appeared for the First Professional Examination, of whom two passed and three were remitted. Five Candidates appeared for the Second Professional, of whom four passed and one was remitted.

The Candidates had been previously subjected to a written examination, which in each of the two professional examinations extends to four hours. The written questions I append to this Report. The method in which the questions are prepared I ascertained to be as follows:—"A committee from the two Bodies, viz., the College of Physicians and the Faculty, meet in October of each year for the purpose of arranging questions for the written examinations to be held during the ensuing year. These questions so prepared are then arranged in parcels, the number of which is equal to the number of examinations to be held during the year." The way in which the written answers are judged I ascertained to be as follows: "Immediately on the conclusion of the written Examinations, the written answers are sent to the different Examiners,—the paper on each subject to the Examiner specially appointed on that subject—and each Examiner receives and decides on the papers of those Candidates whom he will afterwards examine orally on his own subject." At this stage I understand the duty of decision on the written answers is performed entirely by Examiners belonging to the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow without assistance from Examiners from the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

The papers with the Examiners' marks appended, are returned to the Registrar of the Faculty prior to the oral Examination, who prefaces a Schedule of the result on the following plan:—

	WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS.			ORAL EXAMINATIONS.		
Name.	Anatomy.	Physiology.	Chemistry.	Anatomy.	Physiology.	Chemistry.
A. B.	Excellent	Good	Passable			
C. D.	Good	Passable	Passable			
E. F.	Passable	Bad	Bad; Anatomy passable			

These Schedules along with the written Answer are placed before the Committee of Examiners, who decide whether the candidate shall be admitted to the oral Examination.

This system seems to me to be well devised for the purpose of sifting the Candidates in the written Examinations: and if carried out strictly and fairly, as from the various specimens which I perused during my visit seems to be the case, is well calculated to answer the object in view.

The oral Examinations at which I was present during my visit are conducted as follows:—For the first professional two Examiners constitute the Board, one from the College of Physicians the other from the Faculty—the Candidate is examined for from about ½ an hour to ¾ of an hour on Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry. The Anatomical examination was conducted with the assistance of Bones—dry preparations, dissections. No practical or analytical test was applied to the Candidate during his Chemical examination. It would, I think, be an improvement, were some test, however simple, to be used in ascertaining the Chemical knowledge of the Candidate. These first Professional Examinations were being carried on at two separate tables with two Examiners (as already explained sitting at each. The decisions were made after careful consultations, and seemed to me to be both judicious and strict.

For the second Professional Examination, which embraces Medicine and Materia Medica, Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence, Committees consisting of three Examiners each sate simultaneously, of which one, which examined on Medicine and Materia Medica, was from the College of Physicians; and two, which examined on Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, and on Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence respectively, were from the Glasgow Faculty.

Each Candidate is examined for, from ½ of an hour to 20 minutes, or sometimes more by each Examiner. There were some specimens of Materia Medica which were referred to in the Materia Medica Examination, but the examination on Medicine was not illustrated by any Morbid specimens. The Surgery and Surgical Anatomy Examinations were illustrated by bones and dry preparations; the Midwifery Examination by pelves and foetal heads; the Medical Jurisprudence Examination was not illustrated. I heard Candidates

examined by two Boards sitting at two separate tables, and considered the examination to be conducted with fairness and sufficient stringency. The decisions were made after consultation between the members of the Board, and seemed to me to be in accordance with the appearance of the Candidates.

In order, however, to make this examination complete, I should consider that there ought to be added to it Practical and Clinical examinations both in Medicine and Surgery, conducted in an Hospital. I was informed that the Glasgow Faculty are preparing to organise Practical and Clinical Surgical Examinations both for their single and double qualifications: I can only here express the hope that the College of Physicians of Edinburgh will take steps without unnecessary delay for organising Clinical and Practical Examinations in Medicine. When this is accomplished all the Scottish Boards will, I believe, have adopted those practical tests which I consider to be essential for the efficiency of examinations for all qualifications, whether in Medicine or in Surgery.

(Signed) ANDREW WOOD.

APPENDIX.

FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

Candidates are required to answer Three Questions on Anatomy and Two on each of the other Subjects.

ANATOMY.

1. Describe the ligaments of the knee-joint, giving the origin and insertion of each.

2. Name the vessels which enter and leave the skull; through what foramina do they pass into and out of the skull. Name the arteries which form the Circle of Willis.

3. Describe the Inguinal Canal, giving its boundaries, and an accurate account of the structures which enter into its formation.

4. What nerves form the brachial plexus? Describe the course and branches of the median nerve.

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Describe the structure of Involuntary Muscular Fibre, and mention the situations in which it is found.

2. State the causes from which Asphyxia may result, and trace in their order its various stages till it terminates in death.

3 Name the inorganic substances which form a constituent part of the body, and the purposes which each of them subserves in the animal economy.

CHEMISTRY.

1. State the different sources from which Carbonate of Soda is obtained, and explain the process of its manufacture from Sulphate of Soda.

2. What are the tests for Ammonia in combination?

3. State the composition and describe the mode of preparation, and the chief Chemical characters of Tartar Emetic.

SECOND PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

Candidates are required to answer Three Questions on Practice of Medicine; Three on Surgery, and Two on each of the other Subjects.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

1. What are the symptoms and various results of Acute Hepatitis? State the treatment.

2. Give an account of Dysentery as it occurs in this country and abroad, its pathology, and the most improved modes of treatment.

3. What are the symptoms of Inflammation of Serous Membranes? illustrate the subject by an account of Pleuritis, its symptoms, physical signs and results.

4. Describe Acute Renal Disease as occurring after Scarlatina. State the general symptoms and the treatment.

SURGERY AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

1. Describe the operation of excision of the elbow joint, and mention the important parts to be avoided.

2. Name the varieties of dislocations of the hip joint, the symptoms of each variety, with their modes of reduction.

3. In a case of Compound fracture of the Skull, what symptoms are likely to supervene, and what circumstances would call for interference with the fractured bone?

4. Describe the Urethral Canal in the male: mention its more common diseases, with their Surgical treatment.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. Name the Medicines used as Antacids, distinguishing their different properties, and modes of administration.

2. State the Medical properties of Cod-liver Oil, the supposed mode of its

action, the diseases in which it is used, and the precautions necessary for prescribing it.

3. Name the Medicines useful in cases of Tapeworm, their modes of administration, and doses.

Prescription (to be written by every Candidate).

Write *in full* a prescription for a diuretic pill, powder, or mixture, containing three ingredients.

MIDWIFERY.

1. Describe the various causes of retention of the placenta, and the treatment applicable to each class of cases.

2. What are the causes of Tedious Labour, and describe the appropriate treatment for each case.

3. Describe the causes, symptoms, and treatment of Inversion of the Uterus.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

1. What are the symptoms and *post mortem* appearances in poisoning by Oxalic Acid, the quantity necessary to destroy life, and the tests for the substance.

2. What *post mortem* signs would show that abortion had taken place a few days before death.

3. What are the distinctive characters of wounds inflicted respectively during life, and after death? and what are the circumstances which would enable you to distinguish suicidal from homicidal wounds?

VISITATION OF THE CLINICAL EXAMINATIONS IN SURGERY AND MEDICINE OF THE FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.

15th April, 1868.

We this day visited these Examinations which are held in the wards of the Royal Infirmary of Glasgow.

The Clinical Surgical Examinations were conducted by Dr. George Buchanan and Dr. Morton.

The method of Examination is this:—Each Student is taken to the bedside and shown in succession several Surgical cases. These he is required to examine for himself in presence of the Examiners. He is then taken aside out of hearing of the patients, and examined as to his views of the cases, their pathology, diagnosis, and treatment. On the occasion of our visit we saw two Students tested in this way, on cases of—1. Caries of the upper part of the Tibia, with disease of the knee-joint; 2. Necrosis of the Tibia; and 3, Morbus Coxarius.

It cannot be expected that Students should be able to form in all respects a correct diagnosis; but even where a wrong diagnosis is made, if they show that they know how to go about the examination of cases, and can give intelligent replies to questions connected with them, the Examiners may be satisfied. We believe, from what we saw, that these Examinations are conducted satisfactorily.

The Medical Clinical Examinations were conducted by Drs. Leishman and Watson.

The plan pursued in these Examinations is to set each Candidate down to a single case, half an hour being allowed him to investigate it thoroughly for himself. Thereafter he is examined as to his views of the pathology, diagnosis, and treatment of the case. On the occasion of our visit we saw two Students thus examined: one of the cases being Chronic Pleurisy, the other Valvular Disease of the Heart, with Albuminuria. The Candidates were thoroughly tested in the physical diagnosis of the cases, as well as the rational symptoms; they were required also to give the Urine tests, &c., and in this way their competence seemed to us to be fairly and efficiently tested; and the decisions given were in consonance with the appearance made by the respective Candidates.

(Signed) James Syme.
Andrew Wood.

VISITATION OF THE EXAMINATIONS ON CLINICAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY FOR THE MEDICAL DEGREE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

3rd August, 1867.

WE this day visited these Examinations, which were conducted in the Medical and Surgical Wards of the Royal Infirmary of Aberdeen.

The Examinations in Clinical Medicine were conducted by Professor M'Robin, assisted by Dr. Fiddes, non-professorial Examiner. We witnessed the examinations of several Candidates. The method adopted was this:—Each Candidate was made to investigate a case for himself, and to give a written account of it, and a commentary upon it. He was then examined orally regarding it. Searching questions were put to him on points of Pathology, Diagnosis, and Treatment. He was required also to test the Urine, apply the stethoscope, &c. The Candidates were also examined at the bedside on other cases, in such a way as to bring out their practical acquaintance with disease—on such cases, for example, when we were present, as Uræmia, Chronic Rheumatism, Disease of Heart, with mitral regurgitation, &c. We considered the examinations as very fairly conducted, and had reason to be satisfied with the decisions given.

The Examinations on Clinical Surgery were conducted by Professor Perrie and Dr. Keith, non-professorial Examiner. The method employed is to lock up all the Candidates in a room, and to examine them one by one on a number of cases at the bedside. There is no writing employed in these examinations. We saw several Candidates examined. The Candidates were told to investigate the cases for themselves in the presence of the Examiners, and to state their views of the nature of each case—its diagnosis, its appropriate treatment. They were then cross-questioned by the Examiners on various points of the different cases, with the view of eliciting their practical knowledge. Each Candidate was in this way examined regarding 5 or 6 cases. On the present occasion they happened to be cases of Club-foot; Ulcer on knee with enlarged Bursa; Blow on Perineum, with discoloration and swelling of the Perineum, Scrotum and Glans Penis; Fracture of Tibia and Fibula; Sprain of Ankle; Fracture of Rib, with Emphysema, &c.

We had every reason to be satisfied with the way in which the Examinations were conducted, and with the decisions given.

(Signed) ANDREW WOOD.
ALEX. WOOD.

VISITATION OF PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN GENERAL EDUCATION FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

October, 1867.

HAVING last year, on two occasions, visited the Preliminary Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, and having then expressed satisfaction with all the departments of it, with the single exception of the English Department, we have not deemed it necessary to visit any but that department this year. We reported last year, that the English Examination Papers then used in the Edinburgh University were "somewhat meagre, and that they might be with advantage extended and made to embrace questions on syntax, etymology, &c., and that an exercise in writing to dictation was desirable." We have to report that our suggestions have this year been fully carried out, as will be seen from a perusal of the English Examination Paper which is appended to this Report. We have examined a number of the written answers of different qualities, and find that they have been fairly judged, and that no Candidate has been allowed to pass who does not deserve it.

(Signed) ANDREW WOOD, M.D.
ALEX. WOOD.

MEDICAL DEGREE.—PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Tuesday, 22nd October, 1867.

The Answers on each subject to be written on a separate paper.

The paper to be folded according to pattern shown, and the Subject, as well as the Name and Address of the Candidate, to be written on the outside.

The Name of the Candidate to be also written on this printed paper, which is to be returned along with the Exercise. Both to be given up to one of the Examiners before the Candidate leaves.

No Books or Notes of any kind are allowed, and no Communication among the Candidates.

Any Candidate who communicates with another by word or signs, or who permits his paper to be seen by another, will be required to leave the room, and will be reported to the Senatus.

ENGLISH.

1. Take down the following passage, from one of Lord Macaulay's Essays, as it is read to you, attending to penmanship, spelling, and punctuation. (*Passage to be read here.*)

2. Write a short Essay on this theme, attending carefully to spelling and punctuation, as well as to composition :—"*The Uses of Photography.*"

3. Parse the following sentence, and analyse it so as to show its grammatical structure :—

"To go through the grammar of one language thoroughly is of great use for the mastery of every other grammar; because there obtains through all languages a certain analogy to each other in their grammatical construction."

4. Rewrite the two following passages, correcting the errors in grammar and expression, and explaining the nature of the errors :—

"The state of opinion now current in Great Britain on the question of public education is different to what it was some time ago, and to what it might have been expected still to have been. Impressed with the necessity, under the circumstances in which we are, of all the children of the community at least not growing up without being taught to read and write, it is often argued now that education to this extent, upon these kind of matters, ought to be compulsory."

"It is hoped that no sooner will the present questions he glanced over when the pens of each of you will be busy writing the answers. It lays in the power of the larger majority of you to make the answers correct; and we will be happy to find it so."

5. Give the derivations of the following English words,—*Definition, music, martyr, street, alms, bishop, telescope, adventure, romance, field, pilgrim, poet, beef, veal, surgeon, doctor, medicine, fever, typhus, daisy, countess, police.*

6. Give the meanings of the following English words and terms :—*Essence, equivocal, transpire, prevaricate, penal, analogy, cabal, deduce, elicit, eliminate, firth, invective, morbid, umbrage, stanza, torpid; adjective, transitive verb, blank verse.*

VISITATION OF THE CLINICAL EXAMINATIONS IN MEDICINE FOR THE DEGREE OF MEDICINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

24th July, 1867.

HAVING visited and reported fully on the Clinical Examinations in Surgery of this University last year, we considered it unnecessary to visit them again this year; we confined our attention, therefore, to the Clinical Examinations in Medicine, which we had only a partial opportunity of witnessing last year.

These Examinations were conducted in the Medical wards of the Royal Infirmary by Professor Gairdner, assisted by Dr. Coates, non-Professorial Examiner. Having been kindly favoured by Professor Gairdner with full notes of the details of this Examination, we are enabled to give a very accurate account of the method employed.

On this occasion three Candidates were examined. Each Candidate was requested, in the first place, to examine and note the facts of a case of disease. Time allowed, from half-an-hour to an hour. The Candidate was told to investigate the leading facts first, and the less important facts according to time and opportunity,

The first Candidate was examined on a case of anæmia in a male adult, a miner, where there was no very obvious organic disease. There had been no previous hæmorrhage; there was slight œdema of the feet, but no albumen in the urine. After the case had been stated by the Candidate, he was minutely questioned on the diagnosis as regards liver, spleen, kidney, heart, blood—murmurs in vessels functional and organic. Causes and pathology. Hæmorrhages? Ague? Leuchæmia? Prognosis and treatment under each of these hypotheses.

The *second* Candidate was examined on a case of pleurisy with effusion, probably in course of reabsorption—a male. Left side dull and movements impaired. Heart moderately displaced. No protrusion of intercostal spaces. No marked fever. Emaciation. Anæmia. Questionable state of apex of lung.

Case stated by the Candidate, and questions followed or were interposed during the statement of the facts on the significance of various markings made in ink by the Candidate on the body of the patient as indicating hepatic

dulness, displaced heart, pleuritic effusion, &c.; actual state of liver, heart, right lung, left lung, special state of apex of latter; probabilities or the contrary, as derived from the examination of a tubercular origin—sputa, *question* of hæmoptysis. *Prognosis*, modes of healing. *Treatment*, mainly expectant? Why so? Why not active—opium, salines, iodide of potassium —why or when each of these? Blisters? Tonic practice? Cod-oil? Iron?

The *third* Candidate was examined on a case of open abscess in right side, near the lower edge of right lung. The Candidate was informed that the case had been sent up from the surgical wards as not being proper for surgical treatment. The probe had been used, and it might be inferred that no diseased bone was found; but results of probing to be taken as doubtful. Critical points of diagnosis to be investigated from the medical point of view; no new surgical examination allowed.

The case was stated by the Candidate and questions followed on *diagnosis*—alternatives presented; reasons *pro* and *con* as regards each hypothesis. Admitting that diagnosis is doubtful, what is the tendency of your opinion? Abscess merely? or empyema? If the latter, how caused—pneumothorax? Relation of this to empyema and probable mode of origin of each. History of case critically considered with respect to all these views of it. Tubercle?

Also a case just admitted from Netley Hospital, not yet examined by the physicians in Glasgow. Candidate asked to make his observations in the presence of the Examiners, and communicate his information and his thoughts *re infectâ;* about five or seven minutes for the preliminary enquiry. Leading facts observed, viz., dyspepsia, dysphagia, suppression of left radial pulse, substernal dulness on percussion (towards left), slight murmur. *Diagnosis*—aneurism. Assume this as correct, what are the precise relations of the tumour? What of the dysphagia—dyspnœa? Arch? what part of arch? pressure in what directions? Resume the examination of facts so as to satisfy yourself if there is direct pressure on œsophagus, trachea, &c. Pressure on nerves—what nerves? what parts of them? Recurrent laryngeal—no laryngeal symptoms? try again. Cough specially observed and Candidate then altered his views on this point. Summary of Diagnosis.

All the three Candidates were afterwards examined on a collection of specimens of recent urine, exhibiting various sediments, &c.; and each Candidate had one specimen of urine to report on more particularly by all the ordinary chemical and microscopical tests.

"In this and other particulars," Dr. Gairdner remarked, "the Examinations of this term have been conducted almost exactly according to the general plan submitted last year. In particular cases, there is considerable latitude given and taken as to the method of procedure, and very often the replies of the Candidate suggest an entire change of method during the Examination.

"It is of almost no consequence, according to my experience, whether the

case is easy or difficult, and whether the ultimate diagnosis offered is correct or incorrect. It is possible for a Candidate to show ample knowledge and great skill, even in making an incorrect diagnosis; and it is equally possible to make a correct diagnosis *verbally*, while showing great ignorance both of facts and of methods of observation. I confess, however, that in the last case here alluded to (the one from Netley Hospital) the method of examination was such as would probably have unnerved a weak Candidate. The case presenting itself quite accidentally, and the man being fit for the case, the temptation was irresistible.

"In giving low or doubtful marks, I rarely feel satisfied with the examination of one case, and have repeatedly tested such Candidates on the obvious facts of half-a-dozen or more cases, sometimes extending the examination of one Candidate over two mornings. Hence in Clinical Examinations it would be impossible to make the rule of time an index to the number of possible marks, as suggested in the Report of the Committee of Medical Council. And for this reason, among others, I do not see how the system of notation there suggested can be carried out."

The fact that we have given the details of these Examinations at such length shows what value we attach to them. We cannot conceive any test more complete and more searching than these Examinations, which we witnessed with great interest, and let us add, instruction. They are creditable to Professor Gairdner and to the University of Glasgow. The decisions on the merits of the Candidates seemed to us to be fairly given in each case.

(Signed) ANDREW WOOD.
ALEX. WOOD.

VISITATION OF THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN GENERAL EDUCATION FOR THE MEDICAL DEGREE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

April, 1868.

As the Examination is conducted entirely by written papers, we have not considered it essential to go to Glasgow for the purpose of inspecting it. We have been furnished at our own request with the following data to enable us to judge of the nature of the Examination and the manner in which it is carried out,—viz., 1, The printed papers; 2, The written answers with the decisions endorsed upon them; and 3, a tabular statement of the results.

We proceed under each of these heads to make remarks.

1. *The printed papers* (these we append to this Report).—Some of these papers seem to us to be rather low pitched. We would particularly specify the English paper, which is to a degree simple and meagre, and evidently requires to be extended. We are glad, however, to be informed that the University have had the whole subject of their Preliminary Examination under consideration, and have agreed upon a plan which will render it a higher and more efficient test. This plan is, we understand, to be promulgated in the next edition of the University Calendar, and to come into force at the next Examination.

2. *The written answers.*—Of these we have perused a very considerable number. They seem on the whole fairly judged; but several of those we perused certainly struck us as having been allowed to pass which contained serious errors or were imperfectly or perfunctorily done.

3. *The tabular statement of the results:*—

Subjects.	Passed.	Rejected.	Total.
English	39	1	40
Latin	29	14	43
Arithmetic	32	8	40
Mathematics	32	6	38
Mechanics	33	6	39
Greek	25	6	31
Logic	27	6	33
French	14	11	25
German	1	0	1
Natural Philosophy	0	1	1
Higher Mathematics	2	1	3
Moral Philosophy	1	2	3
Geology	1	0	1
Zoology	2	1	3

It will be seen from the above table that the proportion of rejections on some of the subjects is large; for example, in Latin, where about 33 per cent. failed, and French, where about 44 per cent. failed. The proportion of failures in the Mathematical subjects is less, as indeed seems to be the case in general with Scotch Students, who are for the most part better mathematicians than linguists. The proportion of rejections in English is very small, not 3 per cent.: this is doubtless easily understood when we consider the extreme simplicity of the English paper.

This Examination on its present footing is not satisfactory. The extensive alterations in it proposed by the University show that they themselves are not satisfied with it, and there is good reason to expect that under the new régime it will be greatly improved.

We may, perhaps, be allowed to take the opportunity of stating it as our opinion that it would be very desirable, if possible, to diminish greatly the number of the recognized Boards by which the Preliminary Examination for Medical Students is conducted at present, whether in England, Scotland, or Ireland. Confining ourselves at present to Scotland, we find that in that country there are five such Boards, viz.,—(1) those of the University of Edinburgh, (2) the University of Glasgow, (3) the University of Aberdeen, (4) the conjoined Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, and (5) the conjoined Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh and the Glasgow Faculty. The duty of applying the tests of competency in general education would, in our opinion, be much more uniformly and efficiently performed were it committed to a single Board for Scotland, consisting of examiners approved of by all the Bodies. By these examiners exclusively the papers would be prepared, and by them they would be judged. The Bodies would still continue to make arrangements for the local supervision of the Candidates whilst

engaged in writing simultaneously under their separate jurisdictions in their respective halls; and a moderate fee, say of ten shillings, or even less (not to be returned in case of rejection), exacted from each Candidate, would amply cover all expense. Of course there would be difficulties in the way of bringing this arrangement about; but these difficulties are, we are satisfied, not insuperable. This matter is well worthy the attention of the Medical Council. The present system defies proper supervision, and leads to want of uniformity and want of efficiency.

(Signed) ANDREW WOOD.
ALEX. WOOD.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

17th April, 1868.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH.

1. Write a passage to dictation.
2. Make out complete lists of the nouns, adjectives, and transitive verbs that occur in the passage written to dictation.
3. Define gender, number, and case.
4. Write a letter to a friend in the country descriptive of College life.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Add together $\frac{7}{45}$, $\frac{4}{21}$, and $\frac{3}{70}$; and express the result as a decimal.
2. Divide ·300792 by 41·36: and extract the square root of 1·5129.
3. A bill due 3 months hence is discounted at 4 per cent.; and its present value is 1800*l.*: what is the amount of the bill?

EUCLID AND ALGEBRA.

1. Bisect a given straight line.
2. Parallelograms upon equal bases and between the same parallels are equal to one another.
3. The angle at the centre of a circle is double of the angle at the circumference upon the same base.

4. Divide $x^5 + 11x^3 + x^2 - 12x + 12$ by $x^3 - x + 1$: and simplify

$$\left(\frac{1}{x-y} + \frac{1}{x+y} - \frac{2y}{x^2-y^2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right).$$

5. Solve the equation:

$$\frac{(x+1)(x+2)}{x+3} = \frac{(x+4)(x+5)}{x+9}.$$

MECHANICS.

1. State the Parallelogram of Forces. Find the resultant of two forces of 3 lbs. and 4 lbs. acting at a point in directions at right angles to one another.

2. Define the centre of gravity of a body: and explain how its position affects the equilibrium of a body suspended from a fixed point.

3. Two men of the same height carry a weight of 256 lbs. by means of a pole, 8 feet long, the ends of which respectively rest upon shoulders of the men. If the weight divide the pole in the ratio of 5 to 7, how much does each man support?

LATIN.

1. Translate—

Cæsar, equitatu *præmisso*, subsequebatur omnibus copiis; sed ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat ac Belgæ ad Nervios detulerant. Nam quod ad hostes appropinquabat, consuetudine suâ Cæsar sex legiones expeditas *ducebat*; post eas totius exercitus impedimenta collocârat; inde duæ legiones quæ proxime conscriptæ erant totum agmen claudebant præsidioque impedimentis erant. Equites nostri cum funditoribus sagittariisque flumen transgressi, cum hostium equitatu prœlium commiserunt. Quum se illi identidem in silvas ad suos reciperent, ac rursus ex silvâ in nostros impetum facerent, neque nostri longius quam quem ad finem porrecta ac aperta loca pertinebant, cedentes *insequi auderent*, interim legiones sex, quæ primæ *venerant*, opere dimenso, castra munire *cœperunt*.

2. Parse and conjugate the verbs in italics.

3. Give the rule for the use of *quum* (*temporale* and *causale*).

4. Translate—

His animum arrecti dictis et fortis Achates,
Et pater Æneas jamdudum erumpere nubem
Ardebant. Prior Æenean compellat Achates:
"Nate Deâ, quæ nunc animo sententia surgit?
Omnia tuta vides, classem sociosque receptos:
Unus abest, medio in fluctu quem vidimus ipsi
Submersum: dictis respondent cetera matris."
Vix ea fatus erat, quum circumfusa repente.

Scindit se nubes, et in æthera purgat apertum.
Restitit Æneas, clarâque in luce refulsit
Os humerosque Deo similis: namque ipsa decoram
Cæsariem nato genitrix, lumenque juventæ
Purpureum, et lætos oculis afflârat honores:
Quale manus addunt ebori decus, aut ubi flavo
Argentum Pariusve lapis circumdatur auro.

5. State (with examples) the exact force of the following terminations—*bĭlis,—ax,—osus;—urio,—ito,—sco;—etum.*

GREEK.

1. Translate—

Τῇ δὲ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ Κλέαρχος ἐλθὼν ἐπὶ τὴν διάβασιν τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ ἐκεῖ κατασκεψάμενος τὴν ἀγορὰν ἀφικνεῖται ἐπὶ τὴν αὐτοῦ σκηνὴν διὰ τοῦ Μένωνος στρατεύματος σὺν ὀλίγοις τοῖς περὶ αὐτόν· Κῦρος δ' οὕτω ἦλεν, ἀλλ' ἔτι προσήλαυνε· τῶν δὲ Μένωνος στρατιωτῶν ξύλα σχίζων τις, ὡς εἶδε τὸν Κλέαρχον διελαύνοντα, ἴησι τῇ ἀξίνῃ· καὶ οὗτος μὲν αὐτοῦ ἥμαρτεν· ἄλλος δὲ λίθῳ καὶ ἄλλος, εἶτα πολλοί, κραυγῆς γενομένης. Ὁ δὲ καταφεύγει εἰς τὸ ἑαυτοῦ στράτευμα καὶ εὐθὺς παραγγέλλει εἰς τὰ ὅπλα· καὶ τοὺς μὲν ὁπλίτας αὐτοῦ ἐκέλευσε μεῖναι τὰς ἀσπίδας πρὸς τὰ γόνατα θέντας· αὐτὸς δὲ λαβὼν τοὺς Θρᾷκας καὶ τοὺς ἱππεῖς οἳ ἦσαν αὐτῷ ἐν τῷ στρατεύματι πλείους ἢ τετταράκοντα, τούτων δὲ οἱ πλεῖστοι Θρᾷκες, ἤλαυνεν ἐπὶ τοὺς Μένωνος, ὥστ' ἐκείνους ἐκπεπλῆχθαι καὶ αὐτὸν Μένωνα, καὶ τρέχειν ἐπὶ τὰ ὅπλα. Οἱ δὲ καὶ ἔστασαν ἀπορούντες τῷ πράγματι.

2. Parse and conjugate προσήλαυνε, ἴησι, ἥμαρτεν, μεῖναι, λαβὼν, ἐκπεπλῆχθαι.

3. Decline τὰς ἀσπίδας, τὰ γόνατα, τοὺς ἱππεῖς, throughout all numbers.

4. Translate—

Ἄγουσι δὲ οἱ γραμματεῖς καὶ οἱ Φαρισαῖοι πρὸς αὐτὸν γυναῖκα ἐν μοιχείᾳ κατειλημμένην, καὶ στήσαντες αὐτὴν ἐν μέσῳ, λέγουσιν αὐτῷ, Διδάσκαλε, αὕτη ἡ γυνὴ κατελήφθη ἐπαυτοφώρῳ μοιχευομένη. Ἐν δὲ τῷ νόμῳ Μωσῆς ἡμῖν ἐνετείλατο τὰς τοιαύτας λιθοβολεῖσθαι· σὺ οὖν τί λέγεις; Τοῦτο δὲ ἔλεγον πειράζοντες αὐτὸν, ἵνα ἔχωσι κατηγορεῖν αὐτοῦ. Ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς κάτω κύψας, τῷ δακτύλῳ ἔγραφεν εἰς τὴν γῆν.

Ὡς δὲ ἐπέμενον ἐρωτῶντες αὐτὸν, ἀνακύψας εἶπε πρὸς αὐτοὺς, Ὁ ἀναμάρτητος ὑμῶν, πρῶτος τὸν λίθον ἐπ' αὐτῇ βαλέτω. Καὶ πάλιν κάτω κύψας ἔγραφεν εἰς τὴν γῆν. Οἱ δὲ, ἀκούσαντες, καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς συνειδήσεως ἐλεγχόμενοι, ἐξήρχοντο εἷς καθεῖς ἀρξάμενοι ἀπὸ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων ἕως τῶν ἐσχάτων· καὶ κατελείφθη μόνος ὁ Ἰησοῦς, καὶ ἡ γυνὴ ἐν μέσῳ ἑστῶσα.

5. Parse στήσαντες, κατελήφθη, βαλέτω.

6. Decline αὕτη ἡ γυνὴ, and εἷς (masc., fem. and neut.)

LOGIC.

1. Define a Term, a Proposition, and a Syllogism.

2. Point out the Subject and the Predicate in each of the following Propositions:

Capital is wealth appropriated to reproductive employment.

The great merit of ancient systems of polity was that precedence was always given to public interests.

Faithful are the wounds of a friend.

3. Mention the four kinds of Propositions recognised by Whately, and give the symbolical letters which indicate them.

4. Convert the following propositions: *Every poet is a man of genius. No sensualist is free.* Name the kinds of conversion here employed.

5. Explain what is meant by Mood and Figure.

6. Pronounce upon the validity of the following arguments; name and expose the fallacy in each one that you find inconclusive.

Physicians advise some of their patients to take opium; but opium is a poison: therefore Physicians advise some of their patients to take poison.

Some poisons are vegetable; no poisons are useful drugs: therefore some useful drugs are not vegetable.

Logic is worthy of being cultivated, if Aristotle is to be regarded as infallible; but he is not: therefore Logic is not worthy of being cultivated.

7. Sketch in outline Whately's scheme of the Fallacies.

FRENCH.

1. Translate—

Le roi était exposé presqu'à demi-corps à une batterie de canon, pointée vis-à-vis l'angle où il était: il n'y avait alors auprès de sa personne que deux français; l'un était M. Siquier, son aide-de-camp, homme de tête et d'exécution, qui s'était mis à son service en Turquie, et qui était particulièrement attaché au prince de Hesse; l'autre était l'ingénieur Megret. Le canon tirait sur eux à cartouche; mais le roi qui se *découvrait* davantage était le plus exposé. A quelques pas derrière était le comte Schwerin, qui commandait la tranchée. Le comte Posse capitaine aux gardes, et un aide-de-camp, nommé Kulbert, recevaient des ordres de lui. Siquier et Megret *virent* dans ce moment le roi de Suède qui tombait sur le parapet en poussant un grand soupir; ils s'approchèrent, il était déjà mort. Une balle pesant une demi-livre l'ait *atteint* à la tempe droite, et avait fait un trou dans lequel on pouvait enfoncer trois doigts; sa tête était renversée sur le parapet, l'œil gauche était enfoncé, et le droit entièrement hors de son orbite. L'instant de sa blessure avait été celui de sa

mort; cependant il avait eu la force, en expirant d'une manière si subite, de *mettre* par un mouvement naturel la main sur la garde de son épée, et était encore dans cette attitude.

2. Give the principal parts, and write out the present and preterite indicative, of the four verbs in italics.

3. Decline *celui*.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. How is Desire distinguished from Appetite and from Instinct?

2. Give examples of *original* and *acquired* desires; and explain how the latter may originate.

3. "*Volition is merely the highest state of desire.*" Examine this statement.

4. Can the sense of duty be resolved into a regard to happiness? Give reasons for your answer.

5. What is the common modern classification of Duties?

HIGHER MATHEMATICS.

1. If a side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles; and the three interior angles of every triangle are together equal to two right angles.

2. In equal circles equal angles stand upon equal circumferences whether they be at the centres or at the circumferences.

3. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.

4. If the angle of a triangle be divided into two equal angles by a straight line which also cuts the base, the segments of the base shall have the same ratio which the other sides of the triangle have to one another; and conversely, if the segments of the base have the same ratio which the other sides have to one another, the straight line drawn from the vertex to the point of section, divides the vertical angle into two equal parts.

5. If $x + y = z$, prove that $x^3 + y^3 + 3xyz = z^3$.

Find the greatest common measure of

$$x^4 + x^3 + x + 1, \text{ and } x^4 + x^2 + 1.$$

6. Solve the following equations:

$$(x-1)(x-2) + (x-3)(x-4) = 2(x-5)(x-6) \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{x+1}{x-1} + \frac{x+9}{x-9} = 3 \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad (2)$$

7. A person travels from A to B by railway at the rate of 60 miles an hour; and from B to C by coach at the rate of 12 miles an hour: and the whole

journey occupies 5 hours. Had he travelled from A to B by coach and from B to C by railway, the journey would have occupied 48 minutes longer. How far is it from A to B?

8. Define the sine, cosine, and tangent of an angle: and express the cosine and tangent in terms of the sine.

Also, prove that Sin 2 A = 2 Sin A Cos A.

9. Given the base and hypotenuse of a right angled triangle, show how to solve it.

If the hypotenuse = 5, and the base = 3, find the third side and the area.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. In what sense is it true that a body weighs more at the poles of the earth than at the equator? and for what reasons?

2. A body is thrown upwards with a velocity of 80 feet per second: what will be its velocity at a height of 21 feet above the ground?

3. How is it shown experimentally that the pressure of a fluid on the bottom of a vessel is independent of the shape of the vessel? On what does the pressure depend?

4. Describe and explain the action of the exhausting syringe.

5. Describe and explain the action of the Leyden phial.

6. In what way does an electric current affect a magnetic needle? Describe the astatic needle: and explain its use.

7. What is meant by the dispersion of light? What is the irrationality of the spectrum? State the principle on which achromatic combinations are formed.

NATURAL HISTORY.

1. Give the primary divisions of the Animal Kingdom: and the characters on which any *two* of these divisions are based.

2. What animals are of "aquatic" habits? What are "Amphibious"? What kinds of respiratory organs do they severally possess?

3. State as much as you know concerning two of the animals on the table, (*i. e.* Class, &c., Structure, &c.).

GEOLOGY.

1. How does a river act upon its banks and bed.

2. Name the Palæozoic Formations and their chief subdivisions.

3. What are the specimens on the table? How do you recognise them as such?

GERMAN.

1. Translate—

Die andern Voelker *tragen* fremdes Joch;
Sie haben sich dem Sieger *unterworfen*.
Doch wir, der alten Schweizer aechter Stamm,
Wir haben stets die Freiheit uns bewahrt.
Nicht unter *Fuersten* bogen wir das Knie;
Freiwillig waehlten wir den Schirm der Kaiser,
Denn herrenlos ist auch der Freiste nicht.
Ein Oberhaupt muss seyn, ein hoechster Richter.
Wo man das Recht *mag* schoepfen in dem Streit,
Drum haben unsre Vaeter fuer den Boden,
Den sie der alten Wildniss *abgewonnen*,
Die Ehr' gegoennt dem Kaiser, der den Herrn
Sich *nennt* der deutschen und der welschen Erde,
Und, wie die andern Freien seines Reichs,
Sich ihm zu edelm Waffendienst gelobt,
Denn dieses ist der Freien einz'ge Pflicht,
Das Reich zu schirmen, das sie selbst beschirmt.

2. Parse the words italicised in the above passage; giving the principal parts of the verbs.

2. Distinguish between *koennen*, *duerfen*, and *moegen*, used as auxiliary verbs of mood.

4. Decline *der gruene Baum* throughout both numbers.

5. Enumerate the prepositions which govern both the dative and the accusative.

VISITATION OF THE EXAMINATIONS IN BOTANY AND CHEMISTRY FOR THE MEDICAL DEGREE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

24th July, 1867.

We this day, visited the oral Examinations in Botany and Chemistry of the Glasgow University.

The Examination in Botany was conducted by Professor Walker Arnott. The Candidates had passed a written examination previously (the questions we append to this Report). We examined some of the answers, and found that they had been very fairly judged according to their merits. It is not, however, the custom to reject any Candidate on his written examination alone. The oral examination was illustrated by coloured plates—specimens of wood—dried specimens of plants; but there were no fresh specimens, which seemed to us a deficiency. The examination seemed to us a fair test of the proficiency of the Candidates in this department.

The examination in Chemistry was conducted by Professor Anderson, with a non-professorial examiner as assessor. The written examination had previously taken place (the printed paper we append to this Report): we saw some of the answers, which seemed very fair; but it is not the custom to reject on the written papers alone. Previously to the oral examination there is always a practical examination in the laboratory. The Candidate is required there to analyse a salt, and to give its composition. We heard the oral examination of several Candidates, which was very searching and judicious; and the decisions seemed to us to accord with the appearance of the respective Candidates. It was altogether a very satisfactory examination.

(Signed) Andrew Wood.
Alex. Wood.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

July, 1867.

TIME ALLOWED.—From 10·30 A.M. till 2·30 P.M.

This paper to be returned inside the folded up written answers.

ORGANOGRAPHY.

1. Describe *Trachenchyma*, and how it is distinguished from *Angienchyma*.

2. Describe the *Epidermis*. What are *Stomata*, and their functions, position, and appearance?

3. Explain what are Tubers and Tubercular roots, and give examples.

4. When are stems said to be pubescent, woolly, silky, hairy, and setose?

5. What are meant by the half-equitant and obvolute vernation of leaves?

6. Distinguish true and false verticillate leaves, and give examples.

7. What are meant by curve-nerved and straight-nerved leaves? In what plants do they occur?

8. What are meant by *entire* and *very entire* leaves?

9. Define digitato-pinnate and conjugato-pinnate leaves: mention any natural order where they are to be seen.

10. What is meant by bipartite hairs, and by scurff? Give examples of each.

11. Describe the inflorescence and fruit of the Fig.

12. When a flower has the quinary arrangement but only two pistilla, how are these pistilla usually placed, and how is their position best ascertained?

13. What are ligulate, labiate, bilabiate, and personate corollas? In what natural orders are they found?

14. Describe pollen-grains, and pollen-masses; how formed? Mention any natural order which exhibits the latter.

15. What are parietal, axile, and central placentas, and how to be explained theoretically?

16. What are the chalaza and raphe in an ovule?

17. What are a *Siliqua* and *Silicula*?

18. What is meant by an orthotropal embryo, and what was the structure of the ovule from which it arose?

19. Distinguish the *endosperm* and *perisperm* when both kinds of albumen are present. Give an example.

20. What are adcumbent cotyledons? Mention any plant in which they are seen.

NATURAL ORDERS.

Indicate, 1st, the essential characters of the order; 2nd, such other characters as are not usual in the same class of De Candolle's divisions; 3rd, if there be any other orders which exhibit one or more of the same essential characters, state what they are and how distinguished; 4th, the general properties of the order, if there be any; 5th, any plant of the order used officinally or economically, and the parts employed.

21. Violaceæ.

22. Cucurbitaceæ.

23. Myristicaceæ.

M.B. EXAMINATION.

19th July, 1867.

CHEMISTRY.

The Candidate is required to answer any SIX *of the following Questions.*

1. Explain and illustrate by symbols the preparation of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and mention its more important properties.

2. How much sulphuric acid is required to yield 1 lb. of Hydrogen?

3. Give the names of the following substances—

$$As_2O_5,\ H_2HPO_3,\ NH_2K,\ HCNCu_2O.$$

4. Explain the relation which exists between the molecular weight and specific gravity of a compound gas.

5. On the addition of common sodic phosphate to argentic nitrate, argentic phosphate is precipitated and the fluid becomes acid. Give the equation expressing the decomposition.

6. Fifty grains of plumbic oxide, when reduced to the metallic state by a current of hydrogen, lost 3·5862 grains. Calculate the combining weight of lead.

7. Explain fully the reactions by which lime is distinguished from other substances.

8. A solution containing potassic sulphate gave, with barytic chloride, a precipitate weighing 725 grains. How much potassic sulphate did it contain?

REPORT ON THE VISITATION OF EXAMINATIONS FOR MEDICAL DEGREES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S.

On the 23rd of April we visited the examination for graduation in medicine at St. Andrew's. There were no candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. Ten candidates had been admitted to examination under the ordinance of the Universities Commissioners, which permits this University to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine "on any registered medical practi-"tioner above the age of forty years, whose professional position and expe-"rience are such as in the estimation of the University to entitle him to that "degree, and who shall on examination satisfy the Medical Examiners of the "sufficiency of his professional knowledge: Provided always that degrees shall "not be conferred under this section to a greater number than ten in any one "year." Every Candidate applying for graduation as a Doctor of Medicine under this ordinance is required to produce a certificate of age, and certificates from three medical men of such acknowledged reputation in the profession, or of such standing in the medical schools, as shall satisfy the Senatus of his professional position and experience.

The examination is both written and oral, and is conducted by the medical professors of the University and four examiners appointed by the University Court. The subjects embraced in the examination were—1st. Practice of Medicine and Pathology. 2nd. Materia Medica and General Therapeutics. 3rd. Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence. 4th. Surgery.

The written examination had taken place on the day preceding that of our visit. We append the questions. An hour and a half is allowed to answer the questions on each of the four papers; and Candidates are expected, but not actually required, to write answers to all the questions. In the evening each Examiner peruses and estimates the value of the papers, on the particular subject of which he takes charge. As a rule no Candidate is rejected on the written examination, but, taken in conjunction with the oral, it forms an important element of consideration in arriving at the final decision. The oral examinations were going on during our visit. The Candidates were examined for a quarter of an hour on each of the branches of Medicine mentioned above; and when they had completed the round of the four tables, they retired,

and the Examiners compared notes and decided as to those who were qualified to pass, and those who were not. We noticed that the number of Examiners was not sufficient to allow of two to be always present at each table, so that the final judgment on a subject rested occasionally with one Examiner. We think it would be an improvement and more satisfactory both to the Examiners and the Candidates, if the examinations on each branch were conducted in the presence of two individuals, who could consult as to the fitness or otherwise of the Candidate to pass.

With the above exception, the plan pursued appeared to be judicious and well arranged. The written papers were freely submitted to us, and the estimate of their value seemed fair and candid; the oral examinations were practical and searching, and the whole system was well calculated to ascertain the fitness of each Candidate for the degree he was desirous to obtain.

(Signed) JAMES SYME.
J. G. FLEMING.

QUESTIONS FOR THE WRITTEN EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S.

April 22, 1868.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

1. Mention the more important sequelæ of Scarlatina, and give the treatment required for each.

2. Describe Psoriasis, noticing its principal forms, and appropriate treatment. How is syphilitic to be distinguished from non-syphilitic Psoriasis?

3. What are the chief causes of Hemiplegia? Mention the circumstances which should lead to a very unfavourable prognosis in a case of sudden Hemiplegia.

4. How is the presence of fluid and air in the Pleural Cavity to be recognised? Under what name is this condition known?

5. How are organic and spasmodic stricture of the Œsophagus to be distinguished? What are the usual forms of Organic Stricture in this situation, and in which part of the canal are they generally met with?

6. What diseases are apt to supervene on organic disease of the Kidneys? Give the probable explanation of their occurrence.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. Mention the officinal preparations of Copper, Silver, and Bismuth. Give their respective uses and doses.

2. What are the effects of Prussic Acid, when administered medicinally, and in what cases is it prescribed? Write prescriptions for—(*a*) its internal, and (*b*) its external use.

3. What are Emetics? Name the substances generally regarded as such, with their usual doses for an adult. State the special circumstances in which you would employ the various Emetics. What are their contra-indications in disease?

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

1. If a person were found dead from a pistol-shot, what circumstances connected with—(*a*) the body, (*b*) the weapon, and (*c*) the wound, would lead you to conclude that the case was suicidal?

2. To what class of poisons does Arsenic belong? What are the symptoms in a case of poisoning with arsenic? What is the poisonous dose for an adult; and for what diseased state is arsenical poisoning apt to be mistaken?

3. What appearances in the dead body would prove that criminal abortion had been successfully practised?

MIDWIFERY.

1. At what period of pregnancy does Abortion most frequently occur, and what are its causes, symptoms, and treatment?

2. Of what use is the stethoscope in obstetric practice; what sounds do we hear by it? When and where are they generally heard?

3. What is the usual duration of the different stages of labour, and what are the causes of tedious first stage?

4. How would you diagnose and manage a Twin case?

5. What are the causes, symptoms, and treatment of Inversion of the Uterus?

6. Describe Vaccination, giving the appearance, progress, and termination of a successful case?

SURGERY.

1. What are the special symptoms of Fracture of the Base of the Skull? Describe the ordinary progress and results of such an accident. Mention the plan of treatment suitable in such injuries.

2. What are the symptoms produced by the impaction of a small spicular body at the lower part of the Œsophagus? What risks are apt to ensue? What treatment should you adopt?

3. What are the causes, symptoms, prognosis, and treatment of Psoas Abscess?

4. What are the symptoms of the Subclavicular Dislocation of the head of the Humerus (Malgaigne), otherwise known as the dislocation forwards?

5. What are the symptoms of Stone in the Bladder? What other diseases are liable to be mistaken for it? What cases of Calculus are best suited for Lithotomy, what for Lithotrity?

6. What are the causes, symptoms, sites, progress, results and treatment of a case of Stricture of the Urethra?

REPORT ON THE VISITATION OF EXAMINATIONS AT THE KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, IRELAND.

Visitor:—Dr. JAMES APJOHN.

THIS College is composed of Fellows and Licentiates. The Fellows are elected by ballot from the Licentiates, and are not subjected to any Examination. The Candidates for the Licence are required to give proof of their having attained the age of 21 years, and of having been engaged *four* years in the study of Medicine, at a school or schools recognised by the College. They must also produce evidence of having studied the following subjects:—

Anatomy.
Physiology, or Institutes of Medicine.
Chemistry.
Practical Chemistry.
Materia Medica and Botany.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Practice of Medicine and Pathology.
Surgery.
Midwifery.

And of having attended a Medico-chirurgical Hospital in which regular courses of Clinical Lectures are delivered together with Clinical Instruction for twenty-seven months.

The Examination of Candidates for the Licence is divided into two parts; the first of which comprises Anatomy, Physiology, Botany, and Chemistry; the second, Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine, Medical Jurisprudence, and Midwifery. Students may be examined in the first four subjects at the end of the second year of Medical study, the remaining branches being reserved for the final and more practical examination. Candidates having the following qualifications are required to undergo the second part only of the Professional Examination, viz.,—

1. Graduates in Medicine of a University in the United Kingdom.
2. { Fellows, Members, or Licentiates of the Royal Colleges of Physicians of London or Edinburgh who have been admitted on Examination.
3. Graduates or Licentiates in Surgery.

Should a Candidate fail at an Examination he can be re-examined, but not until two months at least have elapsed since the time of his rejection. Should the answering of the Candidate be satisfactory, he is required, before being admitted to the Licence, to subscribe a declaration undertaking to observe the Statutes and Bye-laws of the College, and, as far as in him lies, to sustain its honour; and authorizing the President and Fellows to erase his name from the List of Licentiates should he "keep open shop for the sale of medicines."

All the Fellows and Licentiates of the College may be present at the Examinations.

As respects education in Arts, it is provided for by requiring Candidates to pass an Examination in General Education before the Board of Examiners of the College, or one held by some of the *qualifying* Bodies, or by some one of the National Educational Bodies approved by the College. Such is the tenor of the existing Bye-law relating to this subject, but I am informed that henceforward the College will not itself institute any Examination in Arts, but will leave such duty to be discharged by the various Universities and other Institutions chiefly occupied with General Education. The College, it should be observed, will, as heretofore, permit the student to qualify in Arts at any time within the first two years of professional study.

There are stated Meetings of the College for the Examination of Candidates for the Licence—on the first Wednesday of each month; four of which, viz., those held in March, June, September and December, are distinguished as *Quarterly* Examination Meetings. The President, however, may summon such additional meetings for the Examination of Candidates as he may deem necessary. The Examinations are conducted by the Censors, who are four in number, and are elected annually from amongst the Fellows.

Having disposed of these introductory matters, I have now to state that, in compliance with the resolution of the General Medical Council of June 7, 1867, and one consequent upon it subsequently passed by the Irish Branch Council, I attended a quarterly Examination Meeting of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, held on the 4th of last December, at 4 o'clock. Seven Gentlemen presented themselves as Candidates, all of whom were Licentiates of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and were therefore, by the Bye-law already quoted, relieved from examination in Anatomy, Physiology, Practical Anatomy, Chemistry, and Practical Chemistry, and interrogated solely in the senior or more practical portion of the Medical curriculum. The Candidates were seated on one side of a table, and opposite to them were the four Examiners, two on each side of the President. Of these, two examined in the Practice of Medicine, one in Midwifery, and the fourth in Materia Medica; but there was no examiner in Medical Jurisprudence, though the latter is one of the subjects which is placed by the regulations of the College in the second or practical part of the examination for the Licence. The examination commenced at ten

minutes past 4 o'clock, the questions being proposed in turn to the several Candidates, and, when missed by one, passed to the next, and so on in succession; and it concluded at 40 minutes past 5 o'clock, so that its duration was one hour and a half. The number of questions given by each Examiner was about eight, and the time occupied by each Examiner about 30 minutes.

On the forenoon of the day on which the oral examination took place, the knowledge of the Candidates was tested by written questions, of which five were proposed on each of the subjects already specified, viz., Practice of Medicine (two papers), Midwifery, and Materia Medica. This examination I was unable to attend, and indeed I did not think that by being present I could have acquired any information which would be of material assistance in the framing of my Report. The Candidates, I have reason to know, sat at such distances from each other that intercommunication could not take place without being observed by one of the Examiners, who was present for the purpose of preventing any irregularity of the kind from occurring. The time allowed was an hour. The questions proposed I here subjoin, having obtained copies of them from the Registrar.

FOURTH QUARTERLY EXAMINATION.
1867.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

(Dr. MOORE.)

1. Describe the various pathological stages of pericarditis, and the symptoms and physical signs attendant on the respective stages.

2. What do you understand by "defervescence," and how is its occurrence exemplified?

3. Mention the pathology and symptoms of tubercular meningitis.

4. Mention the vicarious means by which pleural effusions are removed.

5. What are the symptoms and physical signs of aneurism of the abdominal aorta, and with what diseases might it be confounded?

(Dr. GORDON.)

1. How would you treat a case of acute anasarca after scarlatina?

2. Give an explanation of the mode in which the anasarca takes place.

3. What symptoms would you expect a patient to be suffering from, whose urine was found to contain a large quantity of crystals of oxalate of lime for a considerable time?

4. How would you treat such a case?

5. On what grounds would you pronounce a vaccination to be successful?

MATERIA MEDICA.

(Dr. FOOT.)

1. Name, and give the respective doses of, two of the strongest and two of the mildest purgative medicines in the Pharmacopœia.

2. State the various purposes for which oil of turpentine may be employed internally, and describe the ill effects which may result from its having been insufficiently suspended.

3. Describe the action of the salts of the alkaloid Strychnia, and name the physiological antidote.

4. Give the symptoms which indicate poisoning by Belladonna.

5. Write the formulæ for "Enema Tabaci," and "Enema Opii."

MIDWIFERY.

(Dr. JENNINGS.)

6. Give the standard healthy measurements of the inlet, cavity, and outlet of the "true pelvis," and state which are most frequently the seats of deformity; also the modes of detecting these deviations.

2. State the smallest available measurements which will permit the passage of an unmutilated fœtus at full term.

3. State the diameters of the fœtal head which offer resistance in "vertex" presentation; also which, in presentation of the face; and the cause of delay in the latter variety.

4. Enumerate the various medicines that have been recommended for checking "morning sickness," when this symptom of pregnancy is excessive.

5. Describe the fœtal circulation.

At the close of the *vivâ voce* Examination already referred to, and which took place at 4 P.M., the Candidates withdrew from the Board Room, and the President, reading out their names in succession from his list, put it to the College, in the case of each separately, whether he should, or not, be admitted to the Licence. On this occasion they were all admitted, and without any division. But had there been dissentients, the admission or rejection of the Candidate would not be left to the Examiners, but would be determined by a majority of the votes of all the Fellows present, who might choose to exercise a voice in the matter.

And here, it is proper to state that, while attending this Examination, I obtained from the Registrar a printed form containing a column for the names of the Candidates, ten other columns for marks denoting the quality of the answering in the several subjects examined upon, a column for the final *judgment* of

each Examiner, and one also for observations. This form was headed by the following directions :—

"The Examiner is requested to insert in the Table the judgment he allots to the several Candidates for their answers to the questions put by him, both in the paper and *vivâ voce* Examinations.

"When the whole Body of Examiners assemble to make their combined award, you are requested to take into consideration the Candidate's answering in all the subjects.

"*Note.*—A separate number is to be recorded for the reply to each question attempted by the Candidate; 1, indicating a full answer, and ½, ¼, or 0 for an imperfect answer or total failure."

The tabular form here given appears to have been judiciously chosen, and the numerical method proposed is simple, and as accurate as any which could be suggested. I regret, however, I cannot say that such valuable helps to a correct decision have been uniformly adopted, for, as respects the *vivâ voce* Examination, some at least of the Examiners did not seem to me to take such notes of the answering as would enable them to keep a record of it upon a numerical plan. I think I am safe in saying that, generally speaking, the Examiners relied on memory; but at the same time I am far from denying that it may have conducted them to accurate and just results.

Upon the quality of the written questions it is scarcely necessary for me to make any remark. They will appear in print to illustrate this Report, and will, I apprehend, be found not inferior to those which are usually given to Candidates for a Medical Degree or Licence. The *vivâ voce* questions I had the advantage of hearing; and I can say without hesitation that they were excellent, and eminently well qualified to test the acquaintance of the Candidates with the more practical branches of Medical science.

On April 8th, 1868, I attended another examination at the King and Queen's College of Physicians. There were only two Candidates, and the oral examination was conducted by the same Censors, at the same hour (4 o'clock P.M.), and on the same plan with that held in December, 1857. The Candidates were both Licentiates of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and they were both passed, one on answering of a superior description. Upon, however, asking for copies of the written questions which, I presumed, had been set to the Candidates in the morning, I was informed that there were no written questions, and that such were only proposed at the quarterly examinations.

Upon the occasion of this my visitation in April, I found that the form of coming to the final decision upon the competency of Candidates was somewhat different from that previously in use. When the oral examination had terminated the Censors retired to an adjacent room for a few minutes, and, upon re-appearing, announced that they were satisfied with the answering of the Candidates. It was then moved by one of the Fellows, a distinct motion

being made for each Candidate, that they should receive the Licence of the College. This is by some considered as an improvement upon the plan previously practised; but as upon such motions all the Fellows are still qualified to vote, the manner of election appears to me to continue virtually the same as heretofore.

I shall conclude by throwing out a few suggestions, the adoption of which would, I think, improve the character of the Examinations of the Irish College of Physicians, and give the public additional confidence in the working of this distinguished Body.

In the first place, then, I would recommend that the Bye-law which places Medical Jurisprudence among the subjects which constitute the second or senior part of the Examination for the Licence be strictly complied with, and fully carried out. It is an important practical branch of Medical education, and there can be no difficulty in providing a suitable Examiner, seeing that the Professor in this department attached to the School of Physic is appointed by the College. If this course be not taken, it will at least be necessary to remove Medical Jurisprudence from among the subjects on which, as is announced at present, Candidates for the Licence will be examined.

In the second place, it appears to me that the practice of varying the Examinations so as sometimes to have paper along with *vivâ voce* questions, and sometimes only *vivâ voce* questions, is very objectionable, and ought to be abandoned. No examination can be considered sufficient, in which the knowledge of the Candidate is not tested by paper questions.

Lastly, the College should insist upon the Examiners complying strictly with its printed rules in relation to the manner of conducting the examinations, and the adoption of a numerical method of recording the answering of the Candidates.

(Signed) JAMES APJOHN, M.D.

South Hill, Blackrock, April 17th, 1868.

REPORT ON THE VISITATION OF A QUARTERLY EXAMINATION AT THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, IRELAND, FOR LICENCE TO PRACTISE SURGERY.

Visitor:—Dr. Aquilla Smith.

Tuesday, 11th of February, 1868, I attended "the first half of the Examination for Letters Testimonial," held in the hall of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

The mode of conducting the Examination has not been altered in any respect since I made my last report (*see* Minutes of the Medical Councils, vol. 5, page 170).

The following four questions were written on separate slips of paper by the Examiners, and presented to each Candidate, who was allowed one hour to write his answers:—

1. Name the muscles attached to each portion of the temporal bone.
2. Mention the nerves that supply the nose, their sources, and the function of each.
3. What are the stages of digestion according to Majendie?
4. How many different kinds of Extracts are there in the Pharmacopœia? Give examples.

The written answers of the Candidates were collected after the expiration of one hour. One Candidate was then summoned to each table of the four Examiners; he first read aloud the question and his answer thereto, and was examined on that subject and others during fifteen minutes exactly, and immediately after he passed to another Examiner.

Tuesday, 18th of February, 1868, I attended "the second half of the Examination for Letters Testimonial."

The following four questions were presented to each Candidate, as on the 11th of February:—

1. Write the Hunterian description of the Chancre which bears his name.
2. Mention the several diseases which may occur in the popliteal space, and specify their most characteristic symptoms.

3. What is Erysipelas? Give its causes, divisions, and various modes of treatment.

4. Define the difference between Typhus and Typhoid Fever.

Each Candidate was examined for fifteen minutes as on the 11th of February.

I have nothing to add to the observations made in my last report.

(Signed) AQUILLA SMITH.

REPORT ON A PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION HELD AT THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, IRELAND.

Visitor:—DR. AQUILLA SMITH.

Wednesday, 29th of January, 1868, I attended the Preliminary Examination held at the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

There were Forty-two Candidates for Examination, which commenced at 2 P.M.

The Candidates were seated at two long tables, and immediately after the roll was called, a copy of the following ten questions in Arithmetic was given to each Candidate.

ARITHMETIC.

(DR. SHAW.)

1. Write out a Table of Apothecaries' Weights. Also of Troy.

2. Reduce to decimals $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{112}$, $\frac{9}{55}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, and $\frac{11}{32}$.

3. Take the sum of the last two fractions from the sum of the first three, and verify your result by performing the same operation on the equivalent decimals.

4. Find the 0·4 of £1, and find, to three places, what decimal of a yard is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

5. Find the interest on £185 11s. 9*d*., for 11 months, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

6. A pipe discharging into a cistern can fill it in 4 hours. Another pipe can fill it in 5. In how many hours will both, together, fill it?

7. Find the square root of $\left\{ 29\cdot643 + 13\frac{5}{8} + 3(10\cdot5 - 2\cdot8)^2. \right\}$

8. If 30 inches of mercury is the height of the barometer, and if mercury be 13·6 times heavier than water, and water 817 heavier than air, how high will the column of air be that will balance the mercury of the barometer?

9. 11 per cent. of an army are laid up with cholera, two out of every 15 are disabled with their wounds, and 21 out of every 312 are ill of fever and other diseases. The whole army being 23,400 strong, find how many individuals are fit for service, and of how many of each of the three classes of patients it consists.

10. The population of Ireland, in 1841, was 8,175,124; and in 1851 was 6,515,794; calculate the decrease per cent. in the interval.

There were three Examiners, Dr. Shaw, F.T.C.D., Dr. Murray, LL.D., and Dr. Thomas Byrne, F.R.C.S.I., ex-scholar of Trinity College, Dublin.

The Vice-President of the College and two members of the Council were also present.

The Examiners sat at separate tables, and at each table the Vice-President, or one of the members of the Council, sat beside the Examiner.

A Candidate was then summoned to each Examiner, who proceeded to examine him in Greek and Latin. The Candidate having the option of selecting one Greek and one Latin work from the following—In Greek, the 'Gospel of St. John,' the 'Menippus of Lucian,' or the First Book of Xenophon's 'Anabasis;' in Latin, the First and Second Books of the 'Æneid of Virgil,' the 'Jugurthine War of Sallust,' or the Third Book of 'Livy.'

The written answers to the Arithmetical Questions were collected after an interval of two hours; the examination in Greek and Latin being conducted in the mean time by the three Examiners, and continued until the entire class was examined.

Each Candidate was then presented with a copy of the following 'English Exercise.'

ENGLISH EXERCISE.

(Dr. Murray.)

Write out a fair copy of the following; correcting any errors you may observe in Spelling, Punctuation, and Grammar.

Of the origenal histery, of greek Fire our infirmation is incompleat. In the Fifth sentury a reciept for makeing, the compounde containes the followin Ingrajints: pulvirised rawsin, sulpher, pitche, oppoponix, pidjeon's excrimint, and sperts of turpintin. Enquirys instatuted, and ecsperamints maid, howevir, Shows that their Is not so manny dangeres after awl. to be aprehendid from it as has been feered. as ordenarly mixt it is mutch infarior to sum other cumbustabels evin in the quallity of produsing ignision. It is also noticible that though watter is not a verry forceable ecstinguesher of its' flame yet the confligration which arizes from it is aisily masterred by bein smuthered in a showir of minnute particals such as of mold or sand.

Jan. 29, 1868.

The Examination terminated at 6 P.M., and on the following day the three Examiners met and made up their report, which was sent to the Council of the College.

I was informed by one of the Examiners that a nought in any one of the subjects of examination insured the rejection of the Candidate, and that about thirty-three per cent. was considered sufficient for "pass."

The Examination Fee is Ten Shillings, and in case of rejection the Candidate is permitted to enter for a second Examination without payment of fee.

One of the Candidates admitted that he was only fourteen years old, and two that they were only fifteen; four or five others appeared to be about the same age.

The Examination in the Greek and Latin languages was well conducted to test the acquirements of the Candidates, but many of them possessed a very imperfect knowledge of Latin Grammar; and in several instances it appeared that although the Candidates could read and translate Greek, they did not know the correct pronunciation, or the Greek names of the letters.

The Candidates in general preferred in Greek the Gospel of St. John, and in Latin the Æneid of Virgil.

I cannot give any opinion respecting the proficiency in "Arithmetic" and "English Composition," as I did not see the answers sent in by the Candidates.

OBSERVATIONS.

The constitution of the Board of Examiners is a very sufficient guarantee of their fitness for their duty, and the Examinations were conducted with patience and fairness in every respect towards the Candidates.

The fact of admitting boys of the ages of fourteen and fifteen years to pass a preliminary examination preparatory to becoming Registered Medical Students, is one which deserves the attention of the General Medical Council, more particularly because the Council has recommended that no Medical or Surgical qualification should be conferred on any Candidate who had not attained the age of twenty-one years.

It was so manifest that many of the Candidates had been prepared for their Examination in Classics by "cramming," it is to be feared that not a few of those who passed will consider themselves entirely relieved from any obligation to resume the task of learning Greek and Latin, which appeared to have been undertaken for the purpose of passing the preliminary examination, rather than from a desire to acquire a liberal education, and that they will forget their smattering of classics long before they attain the age at which they ought to commence their professional education.

(Signed) AQUILLA SMITH.

REPORT ON THE VISITATION OF EXAMINATIONS FOR THE LICENCE OF THE APOTHECARIES' HALL OF IRELAND.

HAVING been named by the Branch Council of Ireland to report on the Examination for the Licence of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, I attended at a meeting of that Body on the 3rd of April, 1868, and was received by the Governor and Examiners with the greatest courtesy. I subsequently attended at the Examination in Arts on the 17th of April, and afterwards at another Examination of Candidates undergoing both the first and final portions of the Examination.

Candidates for the Licence of this Body must submit to three Examinations:—first, an Examination in Arts; secondly, an Examination in Chemistry, Botany, Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy; thirdly, an Examination in Practical Medicine and Practical Pharmacy.

A portion of time, varying in duration, is allowed between the last two Examinations; but should the Candidate fail in one or more subjects of the first, that failure is reported to the Governor, who, in open court, notifies the fact to the Candidate, with the intimation that in the second or professional Examination he will be re-examined in the subjects in which he has failed. Rejection in the first Examination hardly ever takes place.

Each of these two Examinations is conducted partly by written questions, and is partly *vivâ voce*. For each paper the Candidate is allowed half an hour to write his answers. The *vivâ voce* Examination is conducted by Examiners for a quarter of an hour each.

The Candidates are not examined in class, but sit at separate tables before two or sometimes three Examiners, who report their decisions to the Governor. The following Schedule gives the subjects, the time for Examination, the names of the Examiners, and the method of marking:—

ARTS EXAMINATION.

Two Examiners.—Twelve Candidates

Greek.
Latin.
Latin Composition.
French.
Euclid.
Arithmetic.
Algebra.
English History and Composition.
Natural Philosophy.
Natural History.

The two latter are used to make up marks, but are optional.

In each subject ten marks is the maximum. The proportions by marks is settled by the opinion of the general impression of the Examiner. It is greater in the Latin than in the Greek Examination. In the case of a man stating that he has not read the Greek passage submitted, he is examined *vivâ voce* in the Greek Testament. The Certificate is refused wholly for bad spelling, unless answering is excellent in other cases.

So many marks are given to each paper, and then these are totted up.

Exemption from the Arts Examination.

Certificate of Arts granted by any of the Educational Institutions, including the Medical Corporations and Universities. Matriculation Examinations are not accepted unless they show that the Candidates have been actually examined and passed in the subjects introduced in the programme.

In the case of a Candidate exempted by producing a proper Certificate of Examination in Arts, and who wishes to become an apprentice, he must be examined by the Court, to entitle him to become an apprentice, in two books, Latin and French, *vivâ voce*. Few men come in this way.

In this Examination, four out of twelve were rejected.

THE EXAMINATION FOR "LICENCE."

First Part, Written Papers (three hours).

		Examiners.
Chemistry, Principles of	.. .. ..	Collins.
Botany,	Do.	Holmes.
Anatomy,	Do.	O'Neill.
Physiology,	Do.	Dirham.
Materia Medica,	Do.	Montgomery.
Pharmacy	Do.	Harvey.

First Part, Oral Questions (one hour and half).

	Two or more Examiners at each Table.
Chemistry, Practical, and Botany, Do.	Collins and Holmes.
Anatomy, Do., and Physiology, Do.	O'Neill, Dirham, and Shaw.
Materia Medica, Do., and Pharmacy, Do.	Montgomery, Harvey, and Owens.

(Minimum Pass, First Part, 240.)

Second Part, Written Papers (three hours).

	Examiners.
Medicine, Principles and Practice	Leet.
Surgery, Do.	O'Neill.
Pathology and Therapeutics	Leet.
Midwifery, &c.	Dirham and Shaw.
Forensic Medicine	Collins.
Hygiene	Wyse.

Second Part, Oral Questions (one hour and half).

	Two or more Examiners at each Table.
Medicine, Practice of Pathology, Practical Therapeutics	Ryan, Leet, and Montgomery.
Surgery, Practice of Midwifery, &c.	O'Neill, O'Flaherty, Dirham, and Shaw.
Toxicology, Tests, and Hygiene	Collins, Wyse, and Owens.
Midwifery (?)	

(Minimum Pass, Second Part, 240.)

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES WHO ARE "DOCTORS," OR "SURGEONS," OR BOTH.

One day only for "Doctors of Medicine."

Written Papers on—

1. Pharmaceutic Chemistry.
2. Medical Botany.
3. Materia Medica.
4. Pharmacy.

EXAMINATION OF "DOCTORS" OR "SURGEONS" (*continued*).

Oral and Practical Questions on—

Table 1. Pharmaceutic Chemistry and Toxicology, and Medical Botany.
2. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
3. "The Pharmacopœia" and Prescriptions.

(Midwifery?)

(Minimum Pass, 200.)

One day only for "Surgeons."

Written Papers on—

1. Pharmaceutic Chemistry.
2. Medical Botany.
3. Materia Medica.
4. Pharmacy.
5. Medicine.
6. Pathology and Therapeutics.

Oral and Practical Questions on—

Table 1. Pharmaceutic Chemistry and Toxicology, and Medical Botany.
2. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
3. "The Pharmacopœia" and Prescriptions.
4. Medicine, Pathology, and Therapeutics.

(Midwifery?)

(Minimum Pass, 280.)

One day for "Doctors" and "Surgeons."

Written, Oral, and Practical on—

Pharmaceutic Chemistry, Pharmacy.
Materia Medica, Medical Botany.
"The Pharmacopœia," and compounding Prescriptions.

(Midwifery?)

(Minimum Pass, 120.)

N.B.—50 Marks are allowed where the Candidate is a registered L.M.
100 Do. *per hour* is the range for written answers.
200 Do. „ „ for oral and practical answers.

The Examinations in Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic, in Botany, General and Medical, Materia Medica, and General and Practical Pharmacy, embraced a great number of questions, which were admirably put, and must be considered as a searching test of the knowledge of the Candidates in these departments.

Those in Anatomy and Physiology, on the other hand, were of the most elementary description.

As to the Professional Examination, which includes the Principles and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Pathology, and Therapeutics, Midwifery, Forensic Medicine, Hygiene, and Toxicology, I cannot give any report, except from one instance. On the occasion of my first attendance, the Examination was confined to its first part, and on that of my second, there was but one of the Candidates who had to undergo the second or Professional Examination. This Candidate was a surgeon. He was well examined in Therapeutics; but in Medicine and Pathology the Examination was extremely limited, and could hardly be taken as a test of sufficient medical knowledge.

Wet preparations of various forms of diseases of the valves of the heart, and of some affections of the lung, were exhibited, and the Candidate called on to describe the disease, its symptoms, signs, and etiology. This method of Examination is to be commended. The Candidate was also examined on Purpura hæmorrhagica, perforation of the intestine and its treatment, the symptoms and treatment of Chorea, and the Writing of Prescriptions for patients of different ages. Between the written and oral Examinations 1200 marks are allowed, and the minimum number for passing is 40 per cent.

The Examination in Arts is conducted by Graduates in Arts of the University of Dublin, who are not members of the ordinary Court of Examiners; but hitherto these gentlemen are, or have been, members of the Apothecaries' Company. The Examination is conducted principally by means of printed papers, with occasional *vivâ voce* questions. This Examination—of which the subjects are to be found in the printed regulations—was ably conducted by Dr. Atkinson and Dr. W. D. Moore. The maximum number of marks in each subject is 10, and the minimum for passing is 40 per cent.

The books examined in were Lucian, Homer, Virgil, and Sallust. The Candidates are also examined in French, Euclid, Arithmetic, Algebra, English History and Composition. Natural Philosophy and Natural History are added as optional subjects, for which the Candidate, if deficient in other points, may get credit.

Both in the preliminary and the first and second Examinations, the number of marks of which any Candidate may be deemed worthy by his respective Examiner is not determined by a current record of the good and bad answers but is fixed from the general impression on the mind of the Examiner.

REPORT ON THE VISITATION OF EXAMINATIONS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

Held December 6th, 7th, and 9th.

Visitor:—Dr. WILLIAM HARGRAVE.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE EXAMINATION.

Dec. 6th, F.—Printed papers of five questions each were given to the Candidates by the following Examiners and Professors: Dr. McDowel, Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery, on Anatomy; Dr. Stokes, Regius Professor, on Medicine; Dr. Aquilla Smith, Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, on Pharmacy; and by Dr. Apjohn, Professor of Chemistry, on Chemistry.

Each question shall relate to a distinct subject and shall count as ten. One hour was allowed to each Candidate for writing his answer: one of the Examiners was present each for one hour, and then collected his own paper and the answers to it. The Examiners who give the printed papers do not examine on them, but give their judgments on them the following day.

Dec. 7th, S.—*Vivâ voce* Examinations by five Professors, ten questions each. From 9 o'clock A.M. to 12 o'clock noon: these Examiners and Professors were: Dr. Dickson, Professor of Botany, on Botany; Dr. Sinclair, Professor of Midwifery, on Midwifery; and Mr. Travers, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, on Forensic Medicine.

From 2 o'clock P.M. to 4 o'clock P.M. by Dr. Bennett University Anatomist, on Surgery, and by Dr. Law on the Institutes of Medicine.

Dr. Bennett's Examination. — Operation for excision of the knee-joint, paronychia and varieties of fracture of both bones of the leg; Petit's operation for strangulated hernia, its speciality and consequences; luxation of both bones of the fore-arm backwards; diagnosis of cancer of the tongue, pathology and treatment; spina bifida; concussion of the brain and consequences of. Examination for one hour.

Dr. Law's Examination from 3 o'clock P.M. to 4 o'clock P.M. Physiology of respiration, normal and abnormal; value of all the senses for correct diagnosis; weight of the heart in health and disease, sounds of how explained; pulse, characters of, in health and disease, at different ages; the blood, microscopic

characters of; Valsalva's treatment for aneurism principle of; embolism and thrombosis, how explained.

Nine Candidates were examined; after estimating their answers by marks, a conference was held by all the Examiners, the merits and answers of the Candidates were discussed, and the final judgment was then awarded.

SURGICAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MAGISTER CHIRURGIÆ.

Dec. 9th, M.—The Examiners were Dr. Adams, Regius Professor of Surgery; Dr. Bennett, University Anatomist, and Dr. M'Dowel, Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery.

Dr. Adams' Examination.—Hernia cerebri; syphilis of the soft palate; cancer of the tongue; nævus in young children, and treatment; operation for femoral hernia, danger from hæmorrhage; Operations on the dead body; laryngotomy; tracheotomy; right subclavian artery in the first part of its course; posterior tibial artery in the upper third of the leg; amputation in the carpal joint; femoral artery in Scarpa's triangle; the brachial artery in the middle third of the arm.

Dr. Bennett's Examination.—Teale's amputation, and the ordinary flap amputation; stricture of the urethra, the different modes of relieving it by operations; the names of the proposers of them; cataract, and the operations for it; extirpation of the eye-ball.

Dr. M'Dowel's Examination.—The anatomy of the larynx, and of the ankle-joint; thoracic aneurism effects upon the voice by pressure on the recurrent nerve of the eighth pair.

Seven Candidates presented for this Examination, which was decided in the same manner as that for the B.M. Degree. The Examination, including Operative Surgery, occupied two hours.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE EXAMINATIONS FOR THE B.M. AND MAG. CHIR. DEGREES.

1°. Both Examinations are public, and numerously attended by the Medical Class.

2°. The Candidates are examined in Class.

3°. The Examiners are their Professors.

4°. There was no testing of the Candidates in their knowledge of Materia Medica and Pharmacy by writing or dictating prescriptions for either of these two Examinations, *at the vivâ voce Examinations.*

5°. The Candidates were recalled after the judgment and award of their Examiners; it was then announced to them who had passed and who had been rejected.

No. 1 merits my entire approval.

No. 2 facilitates the success of not well educated Candidates, and requires the following alteration—to examine each Candidate separately.

No. 3 is capable of great improvement by selecting some non-professorial Examiners from other bodies not acquainted with the Candidates; as is the practice in the Queen's University in Ireland, also in the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, where both Professors and Lecturers are excluded from being Examiners.

No. 4. The knowledge of Pharmacy and Materia Medica is so important, that the additional test of writing or dictating prescriptions should be enforced *at the vivâ voce Examinations*.

No. 5. This practice would be "more honoured in the breach than in the observance." What benefit can possibly accrue to the Candidate or to the Profession by announcing publicly the failure of a Candidate before himself and his fellow-students?

Some of the written answers to the printed papers were correct as to writing, orthography, and composition, and gave evidence of a good knowledge of the subjects contained in them.

There was no Clinical Examination to ascertain the knowledge of the Candidates in the diagnosis, prognosis, and the treatment of disease, either in Medicine or Surgery. This omission requires correction.

I enclose the printed papers furnished to me by Dr. Haughton, Medical Registrar of the University.

(Signed) WILLM. HARGRAVE.

March 19th, 1868,

56, Upper Mount Street, Dublin.

EXAMINATION FOR SURGICAL DEGREES.

Michaelmas, 1867.

SURGERY.

(Dr. BENNETT.)

1. Describe the operation of iridectomy, and mention the diseases for which it has been proposed as a remedy.

2. Compare the symptoms, &c., of acute synovitis of the hip joint with those of scrofulous disease of the joint in its early stage.

3. Describe Sir A. Cooper's operation for ligature of the external iliac artery, and state the differences between this method and that of Abernethy.

4. Distinguish between hysterical spasm of the larynx and the presence of a foreign body in the air passages.

5. State the characters that distinguish lupoid ulceration of the skin.

ANATOMY, DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL.

(Professor M'Dowel.)

1. Give the relations of the musculo-spiral nerve in the arm, and mention how its branches are distributed.

2. Describe the inferior meatus of the nose, and mention the operative proceedings which are occasionally performed in or through this channel.

3. Describe the arrangement of the faciæ which are related to the saphenic opening in the thigh.

4. Give a brief account of the structure of the retina.

5. Enumerate the muscles attached to the inferior maxilla, and define their places of attachment.

(Dr. Adams.)

1. What classification of the different diseases of the joints would you think best to adopt?

2. Suppose a case of injury of the head, the scalp wounded at the vertex, the cranium fractured, and the dura mater also torn here; the patient having recovered the immediate inflammatory effects of the injury, what difficulties and symptoms is it likely that the surgeon will have to contend with in the further treatment of such a case.

3. Describe the appearances of secondary syphilis as they are usually seen in the dorsum and edges of the tongue; and mention how these appearances are to be distinguished from those of carcinoma of this organ.

4. Describe a case of femoral hernia in the state of acute strangulation of the intestine; and supposing a surgical operation deemed necessary, mention the successive steps of the proceeding.

5. In the case of an infant two months old having an increasing congenital nævus, what would be your prognosis? and if you recommend a surgical operation, what one would you deem the most prudent to adopt?

EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL DEGREES.

Michaelmas, 1867.

CHEMISTRY.

(Dr. APJOHN.)

1. If in the process for making nitric acid a pound of oil of vitriol be used, and an equal weight of nitre, how much water should be added to the product so that it shall have the exact specific gravity and strength of the *acidum nitricum* of the British Pharmacopœia?

2. How is liquor antimonii terchloridi made? and how, by means of it, may a pure oxide of antimony be obtained, and this latter converted into tartar emetic? Give also the formula of this latter compound, and mention how the amount of oxide of antimony in a given weight of it may be determined.

3. Hydrocyanic acid may be prepared from cyanide of mercury, cyanide of potassium, or ferrocyanide of potassium; mention the process to be employed in each of these cases, and give the theory of it. State also how hydrocyanic acid may be metamorphosed so as to give a blood-red solution, with a persalt of iron.

4. Describe the process for preparing the *acidum phosphoricum dilutum* of the British Pharmacopœia, and the tests by which we determine whether it includes nitric or pyrophosphoric acid.

5. Give the action of nitric acid on silver, bismuth, iodide of potassium, cane sugar, sugar of milk, and urea. Mention also the details of the process by which the urea of urine is usually insulated.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

(Professor BANKS.)

1. The symptoms and signs of aneurism of the thoracic aorta?
2. The causes and treatment of obstruction of the bowels?
3. The differential diagnosis of locomotor ataxy?
4. The causes of peritonitis in enteric fever, and its treatment?
5. Acute phthisis and tubercular meningitis may be mistaken for enteric fever; what are the points of resemblance, and in what respects do they differ?

MATERIA MEDICA.

(Dr. AQUILLA SMITH.)

1. Give the characters and tests of Potassii Bromidum, and of Potassii Iodidum; state their therapeutic action, the dose of each, and the symptoms of Iodism.

2. In the treatment of what diseases is Arsenic employed? and what preparations of Arsenic are in the Pharmacopœia? State the dose of each preparation, and the principal indications that the system is fully under the influence of Arsenic.

3. Give the composition of Mistura Ferri Aromatica; its colour and usual appearance; the form in which Iron exists in the mixture; the dose; and the state of the system in which it is most beneficial as a remedy. Describe, in like manner, the Mistura Ferri Composita.

4. How is Linimentum Belladonnæ prepared? and what is its strength as compared with Tinctura Belladonnæ? State the ordinary dose of Extractum Belladonnæ and of Liquor Atropiæ, and the symptoms produced by an overdose of Belladonna.

5. Write, without abbreviations, a prescription for a diuretic mixture, containing three diuretics, and suitable for a case of dropsy consequent on heart disease.

MEDICINE.

(Dr. Stokes.)

1. What are the diagnostic marks of the "Facial paralysis" of Sir Charles Bell? Contrast these with those of hemiplegia from cerebral disease.

2. Symptoms of cerebro-spinal irritation have been common in the late epidemic of malignant purpuric fever in Dublin; is the cerebro-spinal meningitis to be considered as a primary or a secondary affection? State the reasons for your opinion.

3. Under what circumstances is albuminuria to be considered as connected with organic disease of the kidneys?

4. Give the diagnostics between nervous palpitation of the heart and active hypertrophy of the organ.

5. Distinguish between the signs of pressure of an intra-thoracic tumour on the trachea, and disease confined to the larynx.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

(Professor M'Dowel.)

1. Give a description of the sinuses situated at the base of the skull.

2. Trace the nerve of the third pair from its origin to its final distribution; and mention the phenomena which attend an interruption of the nervous influence through this nerve.

3. Describe the arterial supply of the stomach.

4. Give an account of Peyer's glands. What views are held as to their functions?

5. What do you understand by the muscular sense, or special muscular sensibility? Illustrate its uses.

REPORT OF THE VISITATION OF EXAMINATIONS AT THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

I VISITED the Medical Examinations of the Queen's University held at Dublin Castle on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th of June.

There were sixty Candidates in attendance.

The subjects of examination which came under my notice were those belonging to the FIRST PART of the Course, namely, Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Botany, and Materia Medica.

The Examinations were conducted orally and by printed papers. Copies of the papers are annexed. I witnessed the *vivâ voce* examination of several Candidates, and read a number of the written answers.

With regard to the oral part, it was conducted *practically* in the case of all the subjects specified, with the exceptions of Chemistry and Pharmacy; and a longer time was given to the examination of each Candidate than on the occasion of my former visit; each being subjected to a sufficient test of proficiency in the several subjects of examination, with the two exceptions referred to.

Three Professors conjointly carried on the Anatomical Examination, and one Professor, singly, conducted each of the others.

There could be nothing more judicious or fair than the questions given, while the answers rendered were in general very creditable to students of the short period of standing of two years.

I find little to add to my Report of the 29th of June, 1866, relative to *this part* of the Examination beyond the suggestions, that Chemistry and Pharmacy should be tested *practically*, and that the subject of Therapeutics should, for reasons sufficiently obvious, be deferred to the final, or Pass Examination.

Before concluding this Report, it is of importance to record the fact, that the Professors of the Queen's University observe the rule of holding *weekly* examinations of their Class—a rule, I think, worthy of general adoption.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY LEET, M.D.

20th June, 1868.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

June 15, 1868.—*Morning.*

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner.—FRANCIS J. B. QUINLAN, M.D., Trin. Coll. Dublin.

(*Chemical formulæ may be written either in the new or old notation.*)

1. Describe the preparations of arsenic contained in the Pharmacopeia, particularizing the quantity of arsenic contained in each.

2. Describe the metallic preparations of mercury contained in the Pharmacopeia.

3. Describe the therapeutical action of iodine.

4. Contrast the therapeutical action, in the treatment of inflammation, of mercury, antimony, and venesection.

5. Describe the principal preparations of ammonia contained in the Pharmacopeia.

June 15, 1868.—*Afternoon.*

ANATOMY.

(Professor CORBETT, M.D.)

1. Describe the shaft and extremities of the ulna, mentioning the attachments of muscles, tendons, and ligaments to this bone.

2. Describe the ligaments of the ileo-femoral articulation; then state the movements which take place at this joint.

(Professor REDFERN.)

3. Give a complete account of the subscapularis muscle, the arrangement of its muscular and tendinous parts, its connections, action, and relations.

4. Describe the sartorius muscle, the length and characters of its tendinous and muscular parts, its relations, and its action in detail.

(Professor CLELAND, M.D.)

5. Describe the femoral artery, and name its principal branches.

6. Describe the form and appearance of a cerebral hemisphere, its relations to bony and membranous parts, and its connection with its fellow of the opposite side.

June 16, 1868.—*Morning.*

PHYSIOLOGY.

(Professor CORBETT, M.D.)

1. State the microscopic features of yellow elastic tissue; mention the situations in which it may be found either in a simple state or combined with other textures.

2. Describe the tunics entering into the walls of veins; contrast the lining membrane of veins with that of arteries; explain the disposition of the valves of veins; lastly, mention the parts of the venous system which are not provided with valves.

(Professor REDFERN.)

3. How is the circulation of lymph and chyle maintained in the human body? What are the characters of the chyle before it has reached the lymphatic glands; after it has passed the glands, and in the thoracic duct?

4. Explain the difference and the cause of the difference in the facility of breathing dry and moist air? What proportion of carbonic acid is there in atmospheric air, and in the air of the first and last halves of an expiration respectively? State the effect upon the respiration and the body generally of accumulation of carbonic acid in air used for respiration.

(Professor CLELAND, M.D.)

5. Describe and compare the actions of the pyloric valve, the ileo-colic valve, and the sphincter ani.

6. State the particulars in which the cortical and medullary parts of the kidney differ one from the other in appearance and structure.

June 16, 1868.—*Afternoon.*

CHEMISTRY.

(Professor ANDREWS, M.D.)

1. What are the formulas of the protosulphate of iron and of the corresponding sesqui salt? Describe the methods of converting them respectively into one another, and describe the characterisic tests for iron in both salts.

2. State the composition of the ferrocyanide, ferridcyanide, and sulphocyanide of potassium respectively, and the methods of preparing them.

2. Two calculi are given for examination, one composed of oxalate of lime, the other of the ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate: describe fully their properties, and how you would analyze them.

4. Give an account of the chemical constitution of the fatty bodies, and state how their proximate constituents may be separated.

(Professor BLYTH, M.D.)

5. Oil of vitriol and charcoal are heated together: give the reactions in symbols; state the composition by weight and by volume of the gases produced.

6. Prepare iodide of potassium so as to avoid the formation of iodate.

7. Prepare pure oxide of antimony, and form with it tartar emetic. What is the best way of detecting antimony in this compound?

8. What is a monatomic alcohol? Give the general formula of the acids derived from them. Prepare acetic acid.

(Professor ROWNEY, PH.D.)

9. What is meant by rational and empirical formulæ? Give some examples.

10. Describe the method of obtaining metallic sodium; state its properties and the uses to which it is applied.

11. What reaction takes place when dry oxalic acid is heated with strong sulphuric acid? Give the reaction in symbols, and state the properties of the substances produced.

12. Give an explanation of the term isomorphous.

June 18, 1868.—*Morning.*

BOTANY.

(Professor WYVILLE THOMSON, LL.D.)

1. Describe the structure and functions of the various kinds of vegetable hairs.

2. What is the general composition, what are the functions, and what is the usual position (with reference to coverings, embryo, &c.) of the albumen of a dicotyledonous seed?

3. Describe and give a sketch of the fruit of any two genera of the umbelliferæ.

(Professor MELVILLE, M.D.)

4. Define the terms:—Aculeus, Seta, Scapus, Pulvinus, Discus, Cynarrhodon.

5. Define the various forms of indefinite inflorescence, and point out their mutual relations.

(Professor GREENE, B.A., M.D.)

6. What characters distinguish composite plants from others resembling them in physiognomy?

7. Describe the pistil of the Scrophularineæ as to—

(*a.*) Number of carpels.

(*b.*) Relative position of carpels.

(*c.*) Number of loculi.

(*d.*) Placentation.

(*e.*) Ovules.

8. Define precisely the terms—monœcious, naked, neuter, and symmetrical, as applied to flowers.

6. *Moved* by Dr. PAGET; *Seconded* by Dr. QUAIN; and *Agreed to:*

"That a Committee be appointed to consider the Observations and the Reports of Visitations of Examinations, referred to in the two last Resolutions, and to report thereon to the Council."

Committee.

Dr. PAGET, *Chairman.*
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.
Mr. HAWKINS.
Dr. STORRAR.
Dr. THOMSON.
Dr. LEET.
Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. PARKES.
Mr. SYME.

7. *Moved* by Dr. PARKES; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Returns from the Army and Navy Medical Departments, and from the India Office, relative to the Examination of Candidates for Commissions in the respective Services, be received and entered on the Minutes."

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
2nd October, 1867.

SIR,

With reference to previous correspondence, I am instructed by the Director-General to transmit a statement of the Degrees, Diplomas, and Licences of the Candidates for Commissions in the Medical Department of the Army, who in August 1867 presented themselves for examination.

I have the honor to be, SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) H. W. MASSY,
Deputy Inspector-General.

THE SECRETARY,
Medical Registration Office,
32, Soho Square, W.

***STATEMENT** of the Degrees, Diplomas, and Licences of the Candidates for Commissions in the Medical Department of the Army, who in August 1867 presented themselves for Examination, showing the number that passed, and did not pass, distinguishing the Qualifications, both Medical and Surgical, under the heads of the several Licensing Bodies.*

Names of Licensing Bodies.		Qualifications. Number of Qualifications. Total	Number passed.	Number failed.	Deficient in Anatomy.	Surgery.	Medicine.	Operations.	All Subjects.
Royal Coll. of Physicians, London .	Licentiates	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Surgeons, England .	Members	12	10	2	2	..	1	1	..
The Apothecaries' Society, London .	Licentiates	9	9	..	1	..	..	..	..
Royal Coll. of Physicians, Edinburgh	Do.	15	11	4	2	1	1	3	1
Ditto Surgeons, Edinburgh .	Do.	8	5	3	2	1	..	2	1
K. and Q. Coll. of Physicians, Ireland	Do.	11	8	3	2	1	1	..	1
Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin . . .	Do.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Royal Coll. of Surgeons, Ireland . .	Do.	20	17	3	2	1	3	2	1
Faculty of Phys. and Surg., Glasgow	Do.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
University of Edinburgh	M.D.	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
Ditto ditto	M.B.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto ditto	M.C.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Aberdeen	M.B.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto ditto	M.C.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Queen's University, Ireland . . .	M.D.	12	12	..	..	..	1	2	..
Ditto ditto . . .	M.C.	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trinity College, Dublin	M.B.	6	6	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ditto ditto	M.C.	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total number of Qualifications . . .		113	97	16	14	4	8	10	4

Candidates.

Successful	44
Failed	8
Total	52

Qualifications.

Each taken as a unit.

Successful	97
Failed	16
Total	113

Two of the candidates had each four qualifications, and five of the candidates had each three qualifications, which adds nine to the required number of qualifications (two each) of the fifty-two candidates.

Eight of the passed candidates were deficient in one subject each, but not to such an extent as to necessitate their rejection.

Certified correct,

September 23, 1867. (Signed) JOHN OGILVY, M.D., *Staff Surgeon.*

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
6th March, 1868.

SIR,

With reference to previous correspondence, I have the honor to transmit a statement of the Degrees, Diplomas, and Licences of the Candidates for Commissions in the Medical Department of the Army, who in February 1868 presented themselves for examination.

I have the honor to be, SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) T. J. LOGAN,
Director-General.

THE SECRETARY,
Medical Registration Office,
32, Soho Square, W.

***STATEMENT** of the Degrees, Diplomas, and Licences of the Candidates for Commissions in the Medical Department of the Army, who in February* 1868 *presented themselves for Examination, showing the number that passed. and did not pass, distinguishing the Qualifications, both Medical and Surgical, under the heads of the several Licensing Bodies.*

Names of Licensing Bodies.		Qualifications. Number of Qualifications. Total	No. passed.	No. failed.	Deficient in Anatomy.	Surgery.	Medicine.	All Subjects.
Royal College of Physicians of London . .	Licentiates	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Surgeons of London . .	Members	8	6	2	3	1	..	1
The Apothecaries' Society of London . . .	Licentiates	6	4	2	3	1	..	1
Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh .	Ditto	7	6	1	2	1	..	..
Ditto Surgeons, Edinburgh . .	Ditto	7	6	1	2	1	..	..
King and Queen's Coll. of Physicians, Ireland	Ditto	19	14	5	1	1	2	3
Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland . . .	Ditto	23	17	6	2	1	2	3
Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin	Ditto	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow	Ditto	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
University of Edinburgh	M.D.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Glasgow	M.B.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Aberdeen	M.B.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto ditto	M.C.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto St. Andrew's	M.D.	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Queen's University, Ireland	M.D.	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto ditto	M.C.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Trinity College, Dublin	M.B.	9	7	2	3	..	1	..
Ditto ditto	M.C.	6	5	1	2	..	1	..
	Total	101	81	20	19	6	6	8

Remarks.

Candidates.

Successful	39
Failed	10
Total . . .	49

Qualifications.

Each taken as a unit.

Successful	81
Failed	20
Total . . .	101

N.B.—Three of the successful candidates had each a third qualification.

Four of the passed candidates were deficient in anatomy.

TABLE showing the Qualifications, according

	Lic. R. Coll. Phys. Lond.	Lic. R. Coll. Phys. Edin.	Lic. K. & Q. C. Phys. Irel.	Lic. Mid. K. & Q. C. Phys. Irel.	Mem. R. Coll. Surg. Eng.	Lic. Mid. R. Coll. Surg. Eng.	Lic. R. Coll. Surg. Edin.	Lic. F. Phys. Surg. Glasg.	
No. 1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
„ 2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	s good.
„ 3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	
									was not
„ 4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	answers
„ 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
„ 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
„ 7	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	ed with.
„ 8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
„ 9	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
„ 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
„ 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
„ 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	nches.
„ 13	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
„ 14	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	ches.
„ 15	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	nuscript.
„ 16	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	
„ 17	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
„ 18	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
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ADMIRALTY, W.C.,
29th April, 1868.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward, for the information of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, a Report from the Board of Examiners on the Examination of Candidates for Medical Commissions in the Royal Navy during the year 1867.

I have the honor to be, SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) A. BRYSON,
Director-General.

DR. FRANCIS HAWKINS,
Registrar of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration,
32, Soho Square.

ADMIRALTY, SOMERSET HOUSE,
April 24, 1868.

SIR,

We have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, that, during the year 1867, thirty-five Candidates presented themselves for examination for Medical Commissions in Her Majesty's Naval Service; but that of these, three, who were rejected on their first examination, presented themselves a second time, so that thirty-eight examinations altogether were held.

2. The result of these examinations was that in twenty-seven instances the answers given were of a more or less satisfactory character, and the candidates were admitted into the Service; in ten they were unsatisfactory, and the candidates were accordingly rejected; and one candidate was found to be physically unfit for the Service.

3. In three of the twenty-seven successful examinations the answers were very good in all branches; in thirteen, good; in nine, fair only; and in two, indifferent.

4. Two candidates who passed good examinations, and one a fair examination, had been previously rejected during the year; and one who passed a very good examination in all branches, and one a fair examination, had been rejected during the preceding year.

5. Appended hereto are lists of the subjects upon which the candidates were orally examined; the questions forming the subjects for their written examinations; and a tabular statement showing the qualifications of the different candidates, according to Schedule (A) of the Medical Act; the results of the examinations in each case; and the subjects on which the candidates were most deficient.

6. In consequence of the Preliminary Examinations now instituted by all Licensing Bodies in accordance with the Recommendation of the General Medical Council, their Lordships were pleased to direct that, in future, the examination in Latin by candidates for Naval Medical Commissions should not be compulsory. This regulation came into force on the 7th of May, 1867.

7. We are of opinion that the examinations on the professional subjects have not evinced any marked superiority over those of the preceding year; and we find in the candidates an increasing disinclination to be examined in Latin, and that few of them possess a useful knowledge of that language.

We have the honor to be, SIR,

Your most obedient Servants,

JAS. SALMON, *Dep. Inspector-Gen., R.N.*

WM. R. E. SMART, M.D., *Dep. Inspector-Gen., R.N.*

ALEX. E. MACKAY, M.D., *Dep. Inspector-Gen., R.N.*

JNO. D. MACDONALD, M.D., F.R.S., *Staff Surgeon, R.N.*

Dr. BRYSON, C.B., F.R.S., &c. &c. &c.,
Director-General, &c. &c. &c.

SUBJECTS OF "VIVÂ VOCE" EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

ANATOMY.

Muscles in front of leg; arteries in front of leg. Popliteal space and its contents. Iliac fascia. Pectineus muscle—origin and insertion; relation to femoral artery. Scarpa's triangle. Femoral and profunda arteries. Urinary bladder and its ligaments. Muscles on the back of leg. Ligaments of knee-joint. Origin and insertions of tibialis posticus and flexor communis digitorum. Relations of deep-seated muscles of calf. The axillary artery. Musculo-spiral nerve. The triceps extensor cubiti. The shoulder-joint. Anatomy of penis; glands surrounding urethra. Internal iliac and internal pudic arteries. Pyramidalis muscle. Biceps flexor cruris. Muscles around the shoulder-joint. Scaleni. Transversalis colli artery. Posterior inferior triangle of neck. Describe the buccinator. How many molar teeth; enumerate the kinds of teeth. Describe parotid gland and submaxillary gland. Origin of epigastric artery. Distribution of radial artery. The diaphragm, the structures passing through its openings. Adductor longus. Muscles attached to os hyoides. Triangles of neck. Muscles at back of fore-arm. Describe scapula, its muscles and ligaments. The biceps flexor cubiti. Ligaments of shoulder-joint. Course of spermatic artery. Covering of the testis and anatomy of testis. Brachial plexus. The pectoralis major. Muscles on palmar surface of fore-arm. Radial artery. Greater and lesser sciatic ligaments. Arch of aorta and parts passing under it. Muscles on the back of thigh. Femoral artery. Parts seen at the back of mouth. Openings in the fauces. Pillars of the palate. Levator palati. Muscles of deglutition. Internal mammary artery. Anatomy of a vein; valves; where absent. Sinuses in the head, given in order. Parts in the cavernous sinus and their relations. Origins of sternohyoid and omohyoid. Boundaries of triangles. Muscles of the tongue. Muscles of lower jaw. External pterygoid muscle. Iliac arteries, course and branches. Internal pudic artery, course and branches. Vastus internus muscle. Sciatic nerve. Pudic artery, course and branches. Tibialis posticus muscle. Elbow-joint. Anatomy of femoral hernia. Sterno-mastoid. Triangles of neck. Right carotid artery. Biceps. Great sciatic nerve. Muscles attached to clavicle. Ligaments uniting clavicle and scapula. Branches of subclavian artery. Origin and course of ulnar artery. Describe patella; lower end of femur, and head of tibia. Ligaments of knee-joint. The three adductor muscles. Arteries in upper third of thigh. Anterior tibial artery. Femoral artery and its coverings, Anatomy of hernia. Rectus abdominis. Diaphragm, its origins, insertions.

and openings. Receptaculum chyli and thoracic duct. The spinal column; the superficial features of spinal cord, and origins of spinal nerves. Rectus capitis ant. major, its origin and insertion. Vertebral artery, origin and course. Triceps extensor cubiti. Teres major and minor, and contents of spaces formed by these muscles. Origin, anatomy, and insertion of sterno-thyroid, and of sternohyoid and omohyoid. Phrenic nerve, origin, course, distribution. The deltoid muscle, and what parts does it cover? Dissection of perinæum; describe the muscles of the part. Internal pudic artery, course and branches. Internal oblique muscle. Rectus femoris muscle. Great sciatic nerve. External popliteal nerve. Origin and insertion of the accelerator urinæ. Origin of levator ani. Origin and course of external popliteal nerve. Where the fibular nerve is situated. Anterior tibial nerve. Seat of femoral hernia; crural canal. Origin of falciform process of fascia lata. Gimbernat's ligament. Sternomastoid. Triangles of neck and their boundaries. Superior carotid triangle; relations of carotid artery therein. How the great sciatic nerve is covered. Relations of artery in popliteal space. Origins and insertions of internal oblique. Popliteus; tibialis anticus. Extensor communis digitorum. Origin and insertion of psoas; its relations to the femoral artery. Origin and insertion of quadratus lumborum, how covered in front. Origin of internal pudic artery. The scapula, its general form, articulations, and ligaments. Acromio-clavicular ligament. Scalenus anticus muscle. Phrenic nerve. Right subclavian artery, course of its branches. Vertebral artery. Origin and insertion of transversalis muscle. Bones entering into the formation of the elbow-joint. Origin, course, and insertion of flexor superficialis digitorum. Flexor profundus digitorum. Relations of the superficial flexor tendons in palm of the hand to the superficial palmar arch, and to the deep palmar arch. Ligaments of elbow-joint. Description of end of humerus, and articulating surface of ulna.

SURGERY.

Ligature of posterior tibial. Pirogoff's and Syme's operations. Symptoms of popliteal aneurism, and treatment. Ligature of superficial femoral artery; and after treatment. Dislocations of humerus. Ligature of brachial in middle of arm. Treatment of compound fracture of leg; amputation of leg. Operation of trephining. Amputation of thumb at carpo-metacarpal joint. Perform V.S. at elbow. Treatment of a wound of artery in V.S. Perform operation of paracentesis thoracis. Ligature of femoral. Lateral lithotomy. Ligature of external carotid; and operation for oblique inguinal hernia. Fracture of radius near wrist. Ligature of brachial artery. Ligature of radial artery. Symptoms of fracture. Perform tracheotomy. Hey's operation, Chopart's, and Syme's. Ligature of common carotid. Amputation

of thumb. Hæmorrhage in sole of foot; ligature of posterior tibial in lower third. Paracentesis thoracis and abdominis. Hernia, symptoms of strangulation; treatment and operation; Syme's operation. Fistula lachrymalis. Ligature of arteria dorsalis pedis; and of posterior tibial behind malleolus. Amputation of leg. Signs of fracture of a long bone. Ligature of brachial artery. Amputation of the shoulder-joint. Strangulated inguinal hernia; symptoms and operation. Dislocation of humerus at shoulder; symptoms and reduction. Operations for lithotomy. Operation for fistula in ano. Resection of knee-joint. Operation of trephining; difficulties of the operation; objectionable spots; sinuses of skull. Diagnosis of luxation of hip; and of fracture of cervix femoris. Reduction of luxated femur; subsequent treatment. Diagnosis of femoral hernia. Symptoms of strangulated femoral hernia; treatment; attempt at reduction; operation for relief of strangulated. Removal of external hæmorrhoidal tremor; and internal. Amputation of the ankle-joint. Symptoms, treatment, and operation for fistula lachrymalis. Ligature of posterior tibial; what points indicate the position of the artery? Diagnosis of hydrocele. Inguinal hernia; symptoms; treatment. Taxis V. operation.

Physiology.

Functions of the fifth pair. Function of deglutition. Secondary and tertiary syphilis (Dr. Boeck). The kidney. Bright's disease. Structure of a nerve. Sensitive and motor nerves of face and head. The sympathetic system; its connection in the head with the motor and sensitive nerves. Functions of cranial ganglia. Constituents of bile. Structure and functions of liver. Organs of voice; nerves of larynx, distribution of. The blood. Direct action of nerves, reflex action. Vomiting. Deglutition. Digestion. Functions of the liver; hepatic vein; and biliary ducts. Circulation of the blood. Changes in respiration. Excito-motor laws. Function of Jacob's membrane. Function of the ganglion. Submaxillary ganglion. What are the functions of the nerves supplying the orbit? Symptoms of affections of the third nerve. What are the special senses? Digestion; mastication; deglutition, &c. Theory of respiration; essentials of a lung; muscular mechanism in, and vital process in. Changes in the air and blood. The action of the nitrogen; relation of the oxygen inspired to the carbonic acid expired. The process of digestion. Nervous functions of eye and parts in the orbit. Functions of lenticular ganglion.

Practice of Medicine.

Cardiac sounds in disease. Diagnosis of valvular disease. Results of disease of lungs on the abdominal organs. Hepatitis, its varieties, symptoms, results, and treatment. Laryngismus stridulus. In what diseases do we

meet with cupping of blood ? Differences of rheumatism and gout. Croup. Diarrhœa. Dysentery. Nephritis. The hæmorrhages ; treatment of hæmoptysis. Laryngitis. Pyæmia. Phlebitis. Cancer, symptoms, &c., and results. Phlegmasia dolens. Nephralgia and Nephritis, treatment of. Dropsy, its varieties, seats, and causes ; symptoms in head and thorax ; and treatment. Endosmosis and exosmosis. Exhalation and inhalation. Venous obstruction in liver and limbs. Bronchitis ; pleuritis ; pneumonia—diagnosis and treatment. Fevers—classification of. Hæmorrhages—classification of ; kinds of ; heart diseases as causing. Varieties of phthisis. Hepatic congestions, treatment of, active and passive. Rheumatism and gout—diagnosis and treatment ; complications, heart, kidneys. Peri- and endo-carditis. Tonsillitis ; pharyngitis ; diphtheria ; cynanche trachealis—diagnosis and treatment. Apoplexy and epilepsy. Describe the differences between scarlatina and rubeola, their complications and sequelæ. Bronchitis and pleurisy, their results. Characters of uric acid in urine. Abnormal constituents of urine. Tests for albumen and sugar. Source of sugar in urine. Symptoms of diabetes ; cause of death in diabetes, and treatment of. Varieties of diseases of the kidney, of what are they the sequelæ ? Inflammations within the cranium—meningitis ; encephalitis ; cerebritis ; tubercular meningitis ; hydrocephalus ; and treatment of these forms. Dissection puncture. Pyæmia. Pericarditis, cause and results. Aortic regurgitant disease. Diseases of the brain and nervous system. Rheumatism and gout—complications likely to arise in both forms of disease ; treatment of acute rheumatism. Differential diagnosis between endo- and peri-carditis ; treatment of rheumatism complicated with heart disease. Diseases of the throat most commonly met with. Operation for opening abscess in tonsil. Cause of pharyngitis. Difference between diphtheria and croup, treatment of each. Difference between apoplexy and epilepsy ; treatment in each form of disease (apoplexy and epilepsy). Inflammation of the lungs—symptoms, treatment, and pathology. Distinction between diarrhœa and dysentery. Characters of bronchitis and pleuritis ; signs and treatment of the different stages. Symptoms of disease of the third nerve and of the seventh nerve. Diagnostic signs of nervous, and of central cerebral disease ; causes of disease of the seventh nerve.

Midwifery.

The decidua ; corpus luteum, more than one kind. Placental structure. Natural labour—causes interfering with the course of a natural labour. Treatment of slow labour ; treatment of rigid os uteri. Cases in which the short forceps may be used and mode of applying them. Signs of approaching labour. Mechanism of parturition. Stages of labour. Duty of

accoucheur in cases of retained placenta. Perforation. Diameter of pelvis. Diameter of child's head. Presentations in natural labours. Head presentations. Turning. Catamenia. Varieties of labour. Instrumental labours. Prolapse of funis. Fecundation. Treatment of rigid os uteri, and of inertia. The urethra—passage of catheter. Office and structure of placenta. Graafian vesicles. Signs of pregnancy. Natural labour. Axes and dimensions of inlet of pelvis. Abortion—causes, signs, and terminations. First act of life in an infant, and its cause. Proofs that a child has breathed. How does hæmorrhage from funis affect mother? Rupture of uterus—causes and symptoms. Rupture of perinæum—causes, means of prevention. The anatomy and physiology of ovum. Fœtal circulation. Funis presentation. Diseases of childbed. Diagnosis of face presentations, and of arm presentations. Hæmorrhage after delivery. Twin labours. Breech presentations.

Materia Medica.

Pil. Rhei Comp. Opium; strychnia; how obtained? What plant yields strychnia? In what do alkaloids and alkalis differ? Proportion of opium in vinum opii. Strength of liq. morphiæ and liq. strychniæ. Analysis for arsenic. Pulv. ipecac. co. How is arsenic acid made? Pulvis antimonialis. Sulphur compounds. Colchicum, its preparations, uses, properties, and doses. Nux Vomica, preparation of extract. Strychnia. Scammony. Ipecacuan. Preparations of silver. Cambogia and senna. Preparation of morphia. Dover's powder, how made? Adulterations of senna. Pulv. jalapæ comp. Preparations of opium, proportions of each. Strength of vinum ant. tart. Liq. arsenicalis; action of arsenic. Rhubarb. Conium, its preparations and their doses. Bichloride of mercury, dose. Morphia, preparation and dose. Digitalis; part of the plant used; its effects; doses of; preparations. Camboge—dose; in what preparations contained?

Chemistry.

Convection and conduction of heat. Capillary attraction. Double elective affinity. Soda and sodium. Changes when water and lime are mixed. Relation of electro-positive and electro-negative elements, as in decomposition of water, which element to each pole? Nitric acid; sulphuric acid; hydrocyanic acid; citric acid; ether; salts of iron; sulphuric acid; how made, and equivalents. Tests for arsenious acid; urinary deposits; nitric acid. Isomerism and polymerism. Sulphuric and sulphurous acids; how are they obtained? Chemical equivalents of nitrogen, carbon, carbonic acid, and oxalic acid. Atmospheric air. Atomic

theory. Compounds of carbon and oxygen. Characteristics of vegetable alkaloids. Combination of quinine in bark; of morphia in opium; and of strychnia in nux vomica. Difference between tannic and gallic acids. Preparation of oxygen, hydrogen, and laughing gas. Bromine. Bichloride of mercury. Composition of urea. Ether, and principles of making. Describe the commonest form of electrical machine, and the parts of which it is composed; Leyden jar, theory of. Theories of fermentation. Compounds of oxygen and chlorine. Arsenic; equivalent, liquid tests for, Marsh's test. Chemical and microscopical examination of urine. Nitrogen, its symbol and equivalent. Nitric acid and nitrous oxide. Decomposition of nitrate of ammonia. Oxides of mercury. Hydrochloric acid. Ammonia and its compounds. Equivalents and symbols of antimony, oxygen, carbon and nitrogen.

BOTANY.

Development from a seed; changes in malting. Parts of a flower; structure of a leaf. Compositæ; convolvulaceæ; solanaceæ; scrophulariaceæ; characters of each family. Parts of a flower; reproductive organs. What is a rhizome? Endogens and exogens. Describe a corm, and a leaf. Conium, papaveraceæ, dictyogens, umbelliferæ, cruciferæ. Describe a grain of wheat; describe a drupe, a legume, and a pollen-grain. Natural orders of stramonium and hyoscyamus. Characters of solanaceæ and cruciferæ. Describe the varieties of leaves. Describe a pistil. Circulation of the sap in plants. Conium, family, and description of the plant. Guttiferæ and leguminosæ. Papaveraceæ and preparation of opium.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO CANDIDATES TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

Aneurism.—Describe the symptoms diagnostic of popliteal aneurism, the treatment before proceeding to operation, the operation, and the channels through which the circulation afterwards would be maintained.

Describe the symptoms and treatment of pneumonia.

Retention of Urine.—Describe what steps you would take in the first instance in a case of retention of urine, and in the event of these steps not being successful, the operation you would have recourse to for the relief of the symptoms.

Hernia.—What are the symptoms of strangulated inguinal hernia? Describe the treatment in the first instance, the symptoms necessitating a cutting operation, and the operation.

Describe generally the shoulder-joint, the bones entering into its formation, the ligaments and the muscles immediately surrounding it.

What is hydrocele, and what are its causes? Enumerate the diseases of the testicle for which hydrocele is liable to be mistaken. Describe the circumstances which would induce you to select the palliative or the radical mode of treatment.

Describe the hip-joint, and in how many ways it may be dislocated. Mention the usual position of the limb in the several dislocations.

Phthisis.—Describe the general symptoms, physical signs, and treatment of phthisis; first in the incipient, and secondly in the advanced stages.

Rheumatism.—Describe the symptoms and treatment of acute rheumatism or rheumatic fever. State particularly the more usual and dangerous complications, with the treatment.

How is the liquor potassæ arsenitis prepared, and what are its uses?

What is dysentery, and what are the symptoms by which it is distinguished from diarrhœa?

Pleuritis.—Describe the general symptoms, physical signs, and treatment of a severe attack of pleurisy. Describe the symptoms indicating the necessity of paracentesis thoracis, the place of election, and the manner of performing the operation.

Describe the chemical changes which take place when dilute sulphuric acid is poured on the protosulphuret of iron.

What are the symptoms of lead poisoning? Sketch the treatment, prophylactic and curative.

Describe the chemical changes that take place when chlorine is introduced into a room containing sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

INDIA OFFICE, S.W.

27th June, 1867.

SIR,

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 20th June, and to acquaint you in reply, that Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE has given instructions that the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom be furnished annually with Returns of the Examinations held at Chelsea of Candidates for the Indian Medical Service,—these Returns being prepared in a form similar to that adopted by the Army Medical Department.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. PROUT,

Major-General, Military Secretary.

THE REGISTRAR,

General Council of Medical Education and Registration.

INDIA OFFICE, S.W.

13th January, 1868.

SIR,

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, with reference to my letter, No. 2394, of the 27th June, 1867, to transmit two statements of the Degrees, Diplomas, and Licences of the Candidates for Commissions in the Medical Department of the Indian Army, who in February and August 1867 presented themselves for examination at Chelsea Hospital.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. PROUT,

Major-General, Military Secretary.

THE REGISTRAR,

General Council of Medical Education and Registration.

STATEMENT of the Degrees, Diplomas, and Licences of the Candidates for Commissions in the Medical Department of the Indian Army, who in February 1867 *presented themselves for Examination, showing the number that passed, and did not pass, distinguishing the Qualifications, both Medical and Surgical, under the heads of the several Licensing Bodies.*

Names of Licensing Bodies.	Qualifications.					Remarks.
	Number of Qualifications.			Deficient in		
	Total.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Anatomy.	Surgery.	
Royal College of Physicians, London, Licentiates	2	2				Candidates.
Ditto Surgeons, England . Members	8	8		2	1	
Society of Apothecaries, London . . Licentiates	6	6				Successful 25
Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh Ditto	5	5				
Ditto Surgeons, Edinburgh . Ditto	5	5		1	3	Failed . . . . . none
University of Edinburgh { Bachelor of Medicine	1	1				
University of Edinburgh { Master in Surgery .	1	1				Diplomas and Degrees.
Ditto Aberdeen { Bachelor of Medicine	3	3				
Ditto Aberdeen { Master in Surgery .	3	3				
Ditto St. Andrew's, Doctor in Medicine .	2	2	NONE.			Successful 53
Ditto Glasgow . { Doctor in Medicine .	1	1				
Ditto Glasgow . { Bachelor in Medicine	1	1				N.B.—1. Three of the candidates had a third qualification.
Ditto Glasgow . { Master in Surgery .	2	2				
King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland, Licentiates	2	2				
Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland . Ditto	4	4				
Queen's University, Ireland, Doctor of Medicine .	2	2				2. Some of the passed candidates were deficient in one or more subjects, but not to such an extent as to necessitate their rejection.
University, Dublin . . { Bachelor in Medicine	2	2		1	1	
University, Dublin . . { Master of Surgery .	2	2				
Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, Licentiate	1	1				
Total number of Qualifications	53	53		4	5	

STATEMENT of the Degrees, Diplomas, and Licences of the Candidates for Commissions in the Medical Department of the Indian Army, who in August 1867 *presented themselves for Examination, showing the number that passed, and did not pass, distinguishing the Qualifications, both Medical and Surgical, under the heads of the several Licensing Bodies.*

Names of Licensing Bodies.	Qualifications.					Remarks.
	No. of Qualifications.			Deficient in		
	Total.	No. passed.	No. failed.	Medicine.	Anatomy, Operative Surgery, and Surgery.	
Royal College of Physicians, London . . Licentiates	1	1	...	...	...	Candidates.
Ditto Surgeons, England . . . Members	4	4	...	...	...	Successful 12
Society of Apothecaries, London . . . . Licentiates	2	2	...	...	...	Failed 4
Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh . Ditto	3	2	1	1	...	Total 16
University of Aberdeen . . . Bachelor of Medicine	5	5	...	...	...	
Ditto ditto . . . Master in Surgery	6	6	...	...	...	Diplomas and Degrees.
Ditto ditto . . . Doctor in Medicine	1	1	...	...	...	Successful 26
Ditto Glasgow . . . Bachelor in Medicine	1	...	1	...	1	Failed 8
Ditto ditto . . . Master in Surgery	1	...	1	...		Total . . . 34
King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland . . . . . Licentiates	2	...	2	...	...	
Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland . . . Ditto	4	1	3	...	...	N.B.—1. Two of the candidates had a third qualification.
Queen's University of Ireland . Doctor in Medicine	2	2	...	...	...	2. Of the four candidates returned as unsuccessful, three were qualified, but were not accepted, as only twelve appointments were to be made.
Ditto ditto . . Master in Surgery	2	2	...	...	...	
Total number of Qualifications	34	26	8	1	1	

8. *Read*—The following Communications from the Colonial Office and from the Home Office, relative to a letter addressed by the Chancellor of the University of Melbourne to the Home Secretary :—

DOWNING STREET,
29th May, 1868.

SIR,

I am directed by the DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS to transmit to you, to be laid before the General Council of Medical Education, the copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Victoria, in which he forwarded a letter, addressed by the Chancellor of the University of Melbourne to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, on the subject of the terms on which Colonial Medical Degrees should be admitted to registration in England.

The letter, being addressed to Mr. HARDY, has been forwarded to him.

I am, SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) THOS. M. ELLIOT.

THE PRESIDENT,
General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom.

WHITEHALL,
June 1st, 1868.

SIR,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary HARDY to transmit to you, for any observations you may wish to offer thereon, the enclosed copy of a letter from the Chancellor of the University of Melbourne with reference to the admission of Colonial Medical Degrees to registration in England.

I am, SIR,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) JAMES FERGUSSON.

THE PRESIDENT
Of the General Council of Medical Education,
32, Soho Square.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE,
12*th March*, 1868.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to address myself to you on behalf of the Council of the University of Melbourne, inasmuch as it has been intimated to the Council that measures are about to be taken to introduce into the Imperial Parliament, during the present session, a Bill to amend the Act which regulates the Registration of Medical Degrees in England, of which Bill the carriage would be entrusted to you.

How far it may be proposed by that Bill to restrict the admission of gentlemen who have taken degrees in universities of the British Colonies, and received their medical and surgical education either altogether or partially in them, I am not aware; but intelligence recently received from the President of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, in the course of correspondence had with him on the subject, is to the effect that probably a residence by such persons in England for a year before they can apply to be registered, will be required.

There is doubtless much force in the suggestion that those charged with the grave responsibility of admitting to registration applicants who arrive in England from distant countries, should be allowed full opportunity to satisfy themselves as to the respectability and social standing of such applicants. Nevertheless, I may be allowed to submit, with great deference, the compulsory residence in England for the period of one year previous to the application, is not required; for it is quite possible to make provision that such persons may apply to be registered in England, on producing to the General Council a certificate or certificates of the nature deemed necessary, signed by the Governor, the Chief Justice, the head of the religious body to which the applicant belongs, the principal Medical Officer of the colony, or any of the chief officers of State, together with the like certificate or letters discussory or recommendatory signed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Warden, or Principal, or the representatives of those officers, and six members, at the least, of the University in which he has taken a degree. If deemed expedient, these certificates might be under the seal of the Colony and University, and be transmitted by the Governor to your offices; satisfactory evidence of the identity of the applicant should be also forthcoming; and it is worthy of consideration whether such testimony, authenticated by persons of such eminence and distinction, might not well be deemed

as trustworthy and conclusive as any which a professional man, comparatively a stranger in England, could procure even after a residence of twelve months there. Moreover, remote as Victoria is from England, the facilities of intercommunication are so different now from those which existed only a few years since—the circumstances which might have then legitimately enforced such a delay are materially altered.

Thirteen mails are despatched from London for Melbourne, by Suez, in the course of the year, the transit is accomplished in about six weeks, and twelve mails leave London for Melbourne during the like period, accomplishing the voyage in about fifty days. A return mail goes by each route.

Thus, should a Medical man, possessing a degree confirmed by the University of Melbourne, present himself for registration in London without the prescribed certificates, or should it be necessary to refer to the proper authorities in this country to complete any portion of the evidence requisite, a period of six months would amply suffice to procure all required, while any further delay could form no grounds for just complaint, as it would be attributed in all likelihood to some inattention on the part of the applicant, whose duty it would be to furnish all the testimony required by the Act.

Similar provision would, I believe, meet all cases affecting all other British Colonies.

I trust you will permit me therefore to impress upon you, with all due respect, and in the interest of the young men educated in our University who may aspire to enjoy in England the privileges of a British citizen, that you be pleased not to insist on any compulsory residence in England before registration by any of the Medical Graduates who may arrive in the United Kingdom furnished with the certificates or other testimony mentioned above.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to ordain that the decrees which the Council of this University is empowered to confer, are equivalent to those conferred by any University of Great Britain.

The Calendar of this University, which I have the honor to transmit with this, and to which I beg leave to invite your attention, will explain the nature of the Incorporation, show you the Letters Patent granted by Her Majesty, and also the Statutes and Regulations affecting the Medical School.

I may be allowed to express a hope therefore that you will be satisfied on examination of this volume, that care has been taken by the Council to ensure a liberal and generous compliance with the design of the

Legislature, and the gracious confirmation by the Queen; and that if our professional men can, on their arrival in England, satisfy the constituted authorities on the points required, the comity which influences Great Britain in her treatment of those of her sons who have betaken themselves to dwell in distant dependencies of the Crown, will induce you not to require the insertion in the Bill of the restriction in question.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) REDMOND BARRY,

Chancellor of the University of Melbourne, Victoria.

The Right Hon.
THE SECRETARY OF STATE, HOME DEPARTMENT.

From Sir J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON
To the DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES, MELBOURNE,
28*th March*, 1868.

MY LORD DUKE,

The Chancellor of the University of Melbourne has placed in my hands the enclosed letter, addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, with the request that it should be transmitted to him.

The subject referred to in that letter, namely, the terms on which Colonial Medical Degrees should be admitted to registration in England, is one in which the University of Melbourne naturally feels a very deep interest; the deeper, because the Medical School is a very prominent feature of the University, and the endeavours to render it efficient have been unremitting, and, I believe, very successful.

With these observations, I have the honour to request that your Grace will cause Sir REDMOND BARRY's letter to be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

His Grace
THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS,
&c. &c. &c.

Moved by Mr. SYME; *Seconded* by Dr. RUMSEY; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Communications from the Colonial Office, Home Office, and Chancellor of the University of Melbourne, be entered on the Minutes, and taken into consideration on Friday."

9. *Moved* by Mr. SYME; and *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD:

"That a Committee be appointed to consider and report how the various subjects of Medical Education which have been deemed requisite by the Council may be taught with most advantage; in what order they should be studied; and how the Examinations on them ought to be arranged."

Amendment, *Moved* by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN; and *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR:

"That a Committee be appointed to consider and report in what order the various subjects of Medical Education which have been deemed requisite by the Council may be taught with most advantage, and how the Examinations on them ought to be arranged."

The hour of Six having arrived, the debate on this subject was adjourned, on the Motion of Dr. PARKES.

Confirmed—GEORGE BURROWS, M.D.,
President.

(*No.* 107.)

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1868.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.

Present—

Dr. BURROWS, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. THOMSON.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. COOPER.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. LEET.
Dr. PAGET.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. PARKES.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. RUMSEY.
Mr. SYME.	Dr. STOKES.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. The adjourned debate was resumed on the following Motion:

Moved by Mr. SYME; and *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD:

"That a Committee be appointed to consider and report how the various subjects of Medical Education which have been deemed requisite by the Council may be taught with most advantage; in what order they should be studied; and how the Examinations on them ought to be arranged."

And the following Amendment, *Moved* by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN; and *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR:

"That a Committee be appointed to consider and report in what order the various subjects of Medical Education which have been deemed requisite by the Council may be taught with most advantage, and how the Examinations on them ought to be arranged."

The debate was again adjourned, in consequence of the hour having arrived at which Dr. WM. MACDONALD, of Ewing Place, 359, Argyle Street, Glasgow, had been summoned to appear before the Council.

2. *Moved* by Mr. HARGRAVE; and *Seconded* by Dr. RUMSEY:

"That the Reporters be requested to retire from the Council Chamber."

The Motion was *Negatived.*

Mr. OUVRY read the following Summons which had been served on Dr. WILLIAM MACDONALD:

To WILLIAM MACDONALD, M.D., 359, Argyle Street, Glasgow.

SIR,

A statement having been submitted to the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, purporting to show that you have been guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect—

First,—In offering to procure for fee or reward the Degree of Doctor of Medicine from Pennsylvania College.

Second,—In offering to procure for fee or reward the Degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Giessen.

Third,—In falsely pretending to hold a Commission from the said University of Giessen, for inviting young persons, aspirants for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, to Giessen.

I have to inform you that on the 25th day of June next ensuing, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the General Medical Council will meet at the Royal College of Physicians, in Pall Mall East, London, and will then and there institute an investigation into the truth of these allegations, with a view to decide whether upon all or any one or more of the said grounds, your name ought to be removed from the *Medical Register*. At that investigation you are hereby invited and requested to be present. You will also take notice that the Meeting of the Council is fixed peremptorily for the day and hour hereinbefore named, on which day and at which hour the inquiry will be prosecuted, whether you attend or not. Dated at 32, Soho Square, in the county of Middlesex, the 29th day of May, 1868.

(Signed) FRANCIS HAWKINS, M.D.,
Registrar of the General Medical Council.

(Copy.)

GLASGOW, 1*st June*, 1868.

I hereby certify that I this day served WILLIAM MACDONALD, M.D., 359, Argyle Street, Glasgow, personally with a true copy of the above.

JOSEPH SORLEY,
Messenger-at-Arms.

52, *West Nile Street, Glasgow.*

Dr. MACDONALD having failed to appear before the Council, Mr. OUVRY then read at full length the evidence in support of the charges, and also the answers to them which Dr. MACDONALD had addressed to the Council as his defence.

Moved by Mr. SYME; and *Seconded* by Dr. FLEMING:

"That WILLIAM MACDONALD, of Ewing Place, 359, Argyle Street, Glasgow, M.D. Univ. Edin., 1830, Fell. Fac. Phys. Surg. Glasg., 1832, is judged by this Council, after due inquiry, to have been guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect."

Amendment, *Moved* by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN; and *Seconded* by Dr. APJOHN:

"That the General Medical Council, however disapproving of Dr. MACDONALD'S conduct, is of opinion that the case before them is one in which it is the province of the Universities, which deny that Dr. MACDONALD was authorized to act for them, to proceed against him, should they see fit, and not for the judgment or intervention of this Council."

The Amendment was *Negatived.*

The original Motion was then put to the vote and *Carried.*

Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN required that the names and numbers of those who voted for and against the Motion, and of those who declined to vote, should be taken down.

Majority, 10.	*Minority*, 9.
THE PRESIDENT.	Dr. EMBLETON.
Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. STORRAR.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Dr. THOMSON.
Mr. COOPER.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Dr. PAGET.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. LEET.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. FLEMING.	Sir D. CORRIGAN.
Mr. SYME.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. PARKES.	

Declined to vote :—

Dr. ACLAND.
Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. RUMSEY.
Dr. STOKES.

Moved by Mr. SYME; *Seconded* by Dr. FLEMING; and *Agreed to:*

"That WILLLIAM MACDONALD, M.D., having been judged by this General Council, after due inquiry, to have been guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect, the General Council do hereby adjudge that the name of the said WILLIAM MACDONALD be erased from the Register; and do by this order direct the Registrar to erase his name from the Register accordingly."

Dr. ANDREW WOOD required that the names and numbers of those who voted for and against the Motion, and of those who declined to vote, should be taken down.

Majority, 12.

THE PRESIDENT.
Dr. BENNETT.
Mr. COOPER.
Dr. ACLAND.
Dr. PAGET.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.
Dr. FLEMING.
Mr. SYME.
Dr. PARKES.
Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. STOKES.

Minority, 7.

Dr. EMBLETON.
Dr. STORRAR.
Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. LEET.
Sir D. CORRIGAN.
Dr. SHARPEY.

Declined to vote :—

Dr. THOMSON.
Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. RUMSEY.

Moved by Mr. SYME; *Seconded* by Dr. FLEMING; and *Agreed to:*

"That a copy of these Orders, signed by the President in the Chair, and countersigned by the Registrar, be transmitted to the said WILLIAM MACDONALD, M.D."

The President being obliged to quit the Chair, it was taken, at his request, by Dr. STOKES.

The adjourned debate on Mr. SYME's Motion and Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN's Amendment was then resumed, and at Six o'clock again adjourned, on the motion of Dr. BENNETT.

Confirmed—GEORGE BURROWS, M.D.,
President.

(*No.* 108.)

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1868.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.

Present—

Dr. BURROWS, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. THOMSON.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. COOPER.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. ACLAND,	Dr. LEET.
Dr. PAGET.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. PARKES.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. RUMSEY.
Mr. SYME.	Dr. STOKES.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. The adjourned debate was resumed on the following Motion:

Moved by Mr. SYME; and *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD:

"That a Committee be appointed to consider and report how the various subjects of Medical Education which have been deemed requisite by the Council may be taught with most advantage; in what order they should be studied; and how the Examinations on them ought to be arranged."

And the following Amendment, *Moved* by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN; and *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR:

"That a Committee be appointed to consider and report in what order the various subjects of Medical Education which have been deemed requisite by the Council may be taught with most advantage, and how the Examinations on them ought to be arranged."

The Amendment was *Negatived.*

The Motion was then put to the vote and *Carried.*

Committee.

Mr. SYME, *Chairman.*
Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS.
Dr. ACLAND.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.
Dr. THOMSON.
Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. PARKES.
Dr. CHRISTISON.
Dr. STOKES.

2. The Communications from the Colonial Office, the Home Office, and the Chancellor of the University of Melbourne, which were submitted to the Council on the 24th inst. (*see* Minutes, vol. vi., p. 177-180), were again read.

Read—The following Letter addressed by the President to the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department:

18, CAVENDISH SQUARE,
29*th February*, 1868.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of February 11th, 1868, transmitting to me a letter from the Colonial Office (and its enclosures), respecting the operation of sec. 31 of the Act 21 & 22 Vict., cap. 90, in the Colonies, and requesting me to favour Mr. Secretary HARDY with my observations thereon; I respectfully submit—

(1.) That the effect of the Act 21 & 22 Vict., cap. 90, as stated in the letter from the Colonial Office, is not correctly described. In that letter it is stated that the effect of that Act is "to protect persons resident in the United Kingdom from ignorant practitioners, *by confining the right of practice to persons duly qualified and registered.*"

The Act 21 & 22 Vict., cap. 90, is not prohibitive, but merely enables the public to distinguish qualified from unqualified practitioners, and accords certain important privileges to those registered under the Act. There is no legal impediment to any one practising Medicine or Surgery, or any peculiar system of treating disease, in Great Britain. No one, not the most ignorant person, is legally debarred from practising Medicine or Surgery in Great Britain. The only difference between the qualified and registered practitioners and unregistered persons is that the former have certain privileges accorded to them by the Act 21 & 22 Vict., cap. 90, which unregistered persons do not possess.

(2.) It appears to me for the well ordering of the Medical profession, as well as for the safety of the community in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, it is most desirable that all qualified practitioners in Medicine and Surgery should be registered, so that the public may discern through the Register whom they may rely upon as well-educated persons. It seems, therefore, not unreasonable to require of a qualified British Medical practitioner, when he goes to reside and practise his profession in a Colony of the British Empire where all qualified Medical practitioners are required by the laws of the Colony to be registered, that he also

should conform to such a wholesome regulation; but, at the same time, it would be only just and equitable that his Certificate of Registration in Great Britain under the Act 21 & 22 Vict., cap. 90, *should be admitted as a title to registration in the Colony, without any fresh Professional Examination, but simply upon payment of a moderate registration fee.*

Should it be thought proper to amend the Act 21 & 22 Vict., cap. 90 (Medical Act, 1858), so as to bring the Colonial Ordinances into accord with the Imperial Act, it would be most desirable at the same time to make suitable provision for the registration of Colonial Graduates who come to reside and desire to practise the Medical profession in Great Britain.

Urgent applications from several Colonies have been made to the General Council of Medical Education and Registration to have their Graduates admitted on to the British Register, but at present the General Medical Council possess no power to do so, and, consequently, great inconvenience and occasional hardship is imposed upon such persons. A similar difficulty exists to the admission of Foreign Graduates in Medicine on to the British Register.

I remain, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) GEORGE BURROWS, M.D.,

President of the General Medical Council.

The Hon. A. O. LIDDELL,

Home Office.

The PRESIDENT being obliged to quit the Chair, it was taken, at his request, by Dr. PAGET.

Moved by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN; and *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD:

"That the General Medical Council see no objection to the introduction of a clause in any amended Medical Act that may be introduced, providing that Graduates in Medicine of the University of Melbourne shall be entitled to register as Medical practitioners in the United Kingdom, on the production of the necessary proof of their having graduated in Medicine in the University of Melbourne, and paying the fees payable on registration in the United Kingdom."

Amendment, *Moved* by Dr. SHARPEY; and *Seconded* by Mr. SYME:

"That in any provision which may be introduced into an amended Medical Act, for admitting to registration persons holding Degrees or Licences from the University of Melbourne, previous residence in England be not required as a condition of admission to such registration."

The Amendment was *Carried*, and then put as a Substantive Motion.

Amendment, *Moved* by Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS; and *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE:

"That in any provision which may be introduced into an amended Medical Act, by which power would be given to register Graduates of the University of Melbourne in the British Register, previous residence be not required as a condition of admission to such registration."

The Amendment was *Carried*, and then put as a Substantive Motion, and *Carried*.

Moved by Dr. SHARPEY; *Seconded* by Mr. HAWKINS; and *Agreed to:*

"That the above Resolution be communicated to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in reply to the letter of the Chancellor of the University of Melbourne."

3. *Moved* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. EMBLETON; and *Agreed to:*

"That a Committee be appointed to consider the List of Bodies whose Testamurs are considered sufficient evidence of the Student having received a competent Preliminary Education.

"That the Committee do also consider and report whether any plan could be devised, by which the Council could better supervise the Preliminary Examinations, or dispense with the necessity for frequent supervision, or in any other way promote the improvement of the General (preliminary) Education of the Medical Student."

Committee.

Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD, *Chairman.*
Dr. FLEMING.
Dr. ACLAND.
Dr. EMBLETON.
Dr. RUMSEY.
Dr. LEET.
Dr. STORRAR.
Dr. SHARPEY.

Confirmed—GEORGE BURROWS, M.D.,
President.

(*No.* 109.)

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1868.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.

Present—

Dr. BURROWS, *President,* in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. THOMSON.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. COOPER.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. LEET.
Dr. PAGET.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. PARKES.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. RUMSEY.
Mr. SYME.	Dr. STOKES.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. The President read the following Letter and Memorial:

GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION
AND REGISTRATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,
32, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.
1st *June*, 1868.

To Dr. BURROWS, *President of the General Medical Council.*

SIR,

As Clerks of the Medical Council, we beg respectfully, and at the same time earnestly, to submit to your notice the subjoined Memorial, confident that in so doing, it will receive from you careful attention; and on this occasion permit us to record our deep sense of the great kindness exhibited for the last *ten* years spent in the service of the Council.

It is with much satisfaction, on reference to the published Minutes, we find, that whilst in several instances donations have been granted for extra services, it has been conveyed in language which has been the means of more than ever inciting us to employ to the utmost our best services in the interests of the Council.

In asking for an increase of salary, our grounds for so doing shall be thus briefly conveyed. Since elected to the posts we occupy, the work has much increased, and communications multiplied. The Medical Students' Register, with the correspondence entailed thereby, may be cited. The publication of the *British Pharmacopœia*, the sale of which is continuously going on, may be considered in a similar light, in addition to which, for five months in the year, we stop late, beyond the office hours, in order to forward the annual publication of the *Medical Register*, and revise the printed proofs of that work; the alterations of addresses, and primary additional registrations, amounting to some thousands in the year, demanding that extra time.

However imperfectly we may have expressed ourselves, there is not the slightest desire ostentatiously to intrude. Satisfied in leaving the matter in your hands,

We beg leave to subscribe ourselves,
SIR,
Respectfully yours,
ROBERT BELL,
JOHN C. ROOPE.

P.S.—A copy of this Letter has been addressed to the Treasurers of the General Medical Council.

GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION
AND REGISTRATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,
ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.
25th June, 1868.

To the GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GENTLEMEN,

As Clerks of the Medical Council, and having been ten years in your service, we beg most respectfully, and at the same time earnestly, through the President, to request an increase in our salaries.

Our grounds for so doing have already been briefly expressed in a Memorial addressed to the President, and the Treasurers, Dr. SHARPEY and Dr. QUAIN.

Not wishing unnecessarily to occupy the valuable time of the Council, we can only add, that a compliance with our solicitations will ever be gratefully remembered by,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servants,

ROBERT BELL,
JOHN C. ROOPE.

These Communications were referred to the Finance Committee.

2. The following passage was read from the Minutes of the Branch Council for England for June 5th, 1868:

"*Read*—From a Report adopted by the General Council on the 7th of June, 1867 (*see* Minutes, vol. v., pp. 233-4) :—

"'That each Branch Council should consider how far it is necessary to visit annually the Examinations of each Licensing Body, and whether the labour and expense of conducting these Visitations might not be abridged, by limiting the Visitations of each year to the Examinations of certain Bodies only.'

"*Resolved*—

"1*st*. That this Branch Council is of opinion that in future the labour and expense of visiting the Examinations may safely be

abridged, by limiting the Visitations of each year to the Examinations of certain Bodies only.

"*2nd.* That this Branch Council, considering that the Examinations of the several English Licensing Bodies have been visited and fully reported on during two successive years, and that important changes are still in progress in several of these Bodies, has not thought it necessary to repeat the Visitations since the last Meeting of the General Council."

3. *Read*—The following Memorial:

To the PRESIDENT *and* MEMBERS *of* THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION:

The Memorial of the Committee on State Medicine of the British Medical Association,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That, whereas there is at the present time no sufficient guarantee for the general competency, or the special qualification of Medical men appointed as Medical Officers of Health, and employed as Medical Jurists; no recognized plan for conducting their education; nor any Examining Body for regulating the standard, and testing the sufficiency of their acquirements; the Members of this Committee earnestly urge upon the General Medical Council to consider, at their next meeting, the special qualifications required for such Medical Officers of Health, and the mode in which they should be trained and licensed for the discharge of their varied and important duties.

Signed, in name and by appointment of the Committee,

A. T. H. WATERS, *Chairman.*

A. P. STEWART, *Secretary.*

April 23rd, 1868.

Moved by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN; *Seconded* by Dr. PAGET; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Memorial now read be received and entered on the Minutes."

Moved by Dr. ACLAND; *Seconded* by Dr. STOKES; and *Agreed to:*

"That a Committee be appointed to report on the steps proper to be taken, if any, for granting Diplomas or Certificates of Proficiency in State Medicine, and for recording the same in the *Medical Register*, due regard being had to the interests of existing Health Officers in the several parts of the kingdom."

Committee.

Dr. ACLAND, *Chairman.*
Dr. PAGET.
Dr. THOMSON.
Dr. A. SMITH.
Dr. PARKES.
Dr. RUMSEY.
Dr. CHRISTISON.
Dr. STOKES.

Moved by Dr. BENNETT; *Seconded* by Mr. HAWKINS; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Committee send in their Report, so soon as it may be ready, to the Executive Committee, and that the Executive Committee have power to print and circulate the Report among the Members of Council prior to their next Session."

4. *Moved* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Seconded* by Dr. ALEX. WOOD:

"That, having regard to the importance of improving the general education of persons entering on the study of Medicine, it is incumbent on the General Council to petition both Houses of Parliament, praying for early legislation on the subject of secondary education in schools; that it be referred to the Executive Committee to prepare petitions to the Houses of Lords and Commons; and that the President be authorized to sign and affix the seal of the Council to them, and take measures for their presentation."

The usual hour of adjournment on Saturdays having arrived, it was *Moved* by Dr. ACLAND; *Seconded* by Dr. PARKES; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Standing Order respecting the adjournment of the Council at Four o'clock P.M. be suspended."

The Motion of Dr. STORRAR was *Agreed to.*

Confirmed—GEORGE BURROWS, M.D.,
President.

(*No.* 110.)

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1868.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.

Present—

Dr. BURROWS, *President,* in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. THOMSON.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. COOPER.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. LEET.
Dr. PAGET.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. PARKES.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. RUMSEY.
Mr. SYME.	Dr. STOKES.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. *Read*—The following Communication from the Royal College of Surgeons of England:

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, LONDON,
20th March, 1868.

SIR,

The attention of the Council of this College has been directed to the Minutes of the General Medical Council at their Sessions in 1866 and 1867, and more especially to the following Resolutions, which, in the opinion of the Council, are of the greatest importance to Students, viz.:

1. The adoption of a list of subjects, ten in number, "without a knowledge of which no candidate should be allowed to obtain a qualification entitling him to be registered."

2. The decision that "after 1868 all Examinations in Arts be removed from the list of those recognized, which do not in all respects come up to the minimum which the Council laid down in 1866."

These Resolutions have been carefully considered by the Council of this College, and I am desired to communicate to you, for the information of the General Medical Council, the following observations expressive of the opinion of the Council thereon, viz.:

With reference to the first Resolution, the Council have to remark that the regulations for the diploma of Member of this College already include all the subjects to which it relates, with the exception of Forensic Medicine.

The Council do not, however, consider it expedient that any addition should be made to the several courses of lectures required of candidates for the diploma of Member, and consequently they do not propose to add to the curriculum a course of lectures on Forensic Medicine or Medical Jurisprudence.

They have the more readily arrived at this conclusion because they believe that a student who has completed the curriculum for the Diploma cannot fail to acquire a knowledge of the practical application of the principles of Forensic Medicine, although he may not have attended any systematic course of lectures on the subject.

With respect to the second Resolution, the Council observe that in the list of subjects for recognized Examinations in Arts referred to therein, the second book of Euclid and Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive, are the compulsory subjects beyond those required by this College, which it is proposed to add to the requirements in the case of Candidates

presenting themselves for examination in the year 1869, and that it is further proposed to make Greek a compulsory subject in the year 1870.

As regards the second book of Euclid and Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive, the Council have resolved that those subjects be added to the list of compulsory subjects in the Preliminary Examination for the diploma of Member of this College, provided the several other Licensing Bodies included in Schedule (A) of the Medical Act of 1858 will also undertake to make them compulsory; but that as they are of opinion that ample notice should be given to candidates of this alteration, they have further resolved that the additional subjects be not required until 1870 instead of 1869.

With regard to the proposed addition of Greek as a compulsory subject in the year 1870, the Council regret that they cannot concur in this recommendation of the General Medical Council, as they are of opinion that this subject should only be compulsory, as at present, in the case of candidates for the diploma of Fellow of this College, and should not be required of those for the diploma of Member.

The Council believe that with the additions which, with the concurrence of the other Licensing Bodies, they propose to make in 1870, already referred to, the Preliminary Examination for the diploma of Member will afford a quite sufficient test of the education of the student in extra-professional subjects.

Their recent experience of the result of the last Preliminary Examination for the Membership, held at the College, fully bears them out in this belief; inasmuch as no less a number than 74 out of 155 candidates were rejected at that Examination, 67 of that number having failed in Latin, if in no other subject, although the Latin was limited to the second book of Cæsar's Commentaries, "De Bello Gallico."

These facts, in their opinion, tend to show that the requirements of the Examination, with reference at any rate to present students, are sufficiently strict, and that if so many have failed in Latin, the proportion of rejected candidates would be largely and unduly increased by the addition of Greek as a compulsory subject.

I am to add, that in considering these Resolutions of the General Medical Council, the Council of this College have carefully examined the lists of the several recognized Examinations in Arts, and have adopted the revised list of Examinations contained in section I. of the enclosed Regulations as proper to be at present recognized by the College.

It will be observed that the Preliminary Examination for non-matriculated students of Queen's College, Belfast, is omitted from this revised list, and that the Senior Middle-Class Examinations are now only recognized when the certificate includes evidence that the candidate has been examined in Latin.

When the regulation requiring Mathematics comes into force, the certificate of the Middle-Class Examinations will have to include that subject as well as Latin, and the other Examinations which do not now embrace that subject will also have to include it in 1870.

I am, SIR,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) EDWARD TRIMMER,
Secretary.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS,
Registrar to the General Medical Council.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE DIPLOMA OF MEMBER OF THIS COLLEGE.

SECTION I.

Preliminary General Education and Examination.

Candidates who commenced their Professional Education on or after the 1st of January, 1861, will be required to produce one or other of the following Certificates :—

1. Of Graduation in Arts at a University recognized for this purpose.

The following are the Universities at present recognized, viz.:

Oxford ; Cambridge ; Dublin ; London ; Durham ; Queen's University in Ireland ; Edinburgh ; Glasgow ; Aberdeen ; and St. Andrew's.

Calcutta ; Madras ; and Bombay.

Canada—McGill College, Montreal ; and Queen's College, Kingston.

2. Of having passed an Examination for Matriculation, or such other Examination as shall, in either case, from time to time be sanctioned by the Council of this College, at a University in the United Kingdom, or at a Colonial or Foreign University recognized by the Council of this College.

The following are the Examinations at present recognized under this Clause (No. 2), viz.:

Oxford.—Responsions or Moderations.

Middle-Class Examinations, Senior, the Certificates to include Latin.

Cambridge.—Previous Examination.

Middle-Class Examinations, Senior, the Certificates to include Latin.

Dublin.—Entrance Examination.

London.—Matriculation Examination.

Durham.—Examination of Students in Arts in their second and first years.

Middle-Class Examinations, Senior, the Certificates to include Latin.

Registration Examination for Medical Students.

Queen's University in Ireland.—Two years' Arts Course for Diploma of Licentiate in Arts.

Preliminary Examinations at end of B.A. Course.

Middle-Class Examinations, the Certificates to include Latin.

Matriculation Examinations.

Edinburgh; Aberdeen; Glasgow; and St. Andrew's.—Preliminary or Extra Professional Examinations for Graduation in Medicine.

Calcutta; Madras; and Bombay.—Matriculation Examinations.

McGill College, Montreal, Canada.—Matriculation Examination.

Queen's College, Kingston, Canada.—Matriculation Examination.

Preliminary Examination of Students in Medicine.

University College, Toronto, Canada.—Matriculation Examination.

Victoria College, Toronto, Canada.—Matriculation Examination.

University of Melbourne.—Matriculation Examination, with a Certificate that the Student has passed an Examination in Latin.

3. Of having passed the Preliminary Examination of the Fellowship of this College.
4. Of having passed the Preliminary Examination of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.
5. Of having passed the Preliminary Examination of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.
6. Of having passed the Preliminary Examination of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
7. Of having passed the Examination in Arts of the Society of Apothecaries of London.

8. Of having passed the Examination in Arts of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.
9. Of having passed the First-Class Examination of the Royal College of Preceptors.
10. Testamur of the Codrington College, Barbadoes.
11. Degree of Associate of Arts granted by the Tasmanian Council of Education, with a Certificate that the Student has been examined in Latin and Mathematics.
12. Candidates who shall not be able to produce one or other of the foregoing Certificates will be required to pass an Examination in English Classics, and Mathematics, conducted by the Board of Examiners of the Royal College of Preceptors, under the direction and supervision of this College.

The following are the subjects of the Examination (*No.* 12) *during the years* 1868 *and* 1869, *viz.:*

PART I.

Compulsory Subjects.

1. Reading aloud a passage from some English author.
2. Writing from dictation.
3. English Grammar.
4. Writing a short English composition, such as a description of a place, an account of some useful or natural product, or the like.
5. Arithmetic. No Candidate will be passed who does not show a competent knowledge of the first four rules, simple and compound, of Vulgar Fractions, and of Decimals.
6. Questions on the Geography of Europe, and particularly of the British Isles.
7. Questions on the outlines of English History, that is, the succession of the Sovereigns and the leading events of each reign.
8. Euclid, Book I.
9. Translation of a passage from the second book of Cæsar's Commentaries, "De Bello Gallico."

PART II.

Optional Subjects.

Papers will also be set on the following seven subjects; and each Candidate will be required to offer himself for examination on one subject at least, at the option of the Candidate; but no Candidate will be allowed to offer himself for examination on more than four subjects:

1. Translation of a passage from the first Book of the "Anabasis" of Xenophon.
2. Translation of a passage from X. B. Saintine's "Picciola."
3. Translation of a passage from Schiller's "William Tell."

Besides these Translations into English, the Candidate will be required to answer questions on the Grammar of each subject, whether compulsory or selected.

4. Mathematics. Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive.
5. Mechanics. The questions will be chiefly of an elementary character.
6. Chemistry. The questions will be on the elementary facts of Chemistry.
7. Botany and Zoology. The questions will be on the classification of Plants and Animals.

The quality of the handwriting and the spelling will be taken into account.

N.B.—Each Candidate is required to pay a fee of £2 on the morning of the first day of the Examination prior to his admission thereto. The Examination is at present held in June and December.

NOTE.—*A Candidate, in order to qualify for the Fellowship, is required to pass in the subjects numbered* 1, 2, *and* 4; *and in one, at his option, of the subjects numbered* 3, 5, 6, *and* 7, *Part II., in addition to the compulsory subjects contained in Part I.* •

SECTION II.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

I. Professional Studies prior to the date at which the Candidate shall have passed an Examination in General Knowledge, in conformity with the Regulation in the preceding Section, are not recognized*.

* *This Regulation applies to Candidates who commenced their Professional Education on or after the* 1st *of October*, 1862.

II. The following will be considered as the commencement of Professional Education :—

1. Attendance on the Practice of a Hospital, or other Public Institution recognized by this College for that purpose.
2. Instruction as the Pupil of a legally qualified Surgeon, *holding the appointment of Surgeon to a Hospital, General Dispensary, or Union Workhouse, or where such opportunities of practical instruction are afforded as shall be satisfactory to the Council.*
3. Attendance on Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, or Chemistry, by Lecturers recognized by this College.

The commencement of professional study, otherwise than by attendance on Lectures in recognized Medical Schools, or by attendance on the Practice of recognized Hospitals, will not be admitted until a Certificate thereof shall be furnished to the Secretary for registration at the College, by the Practitioner whose Pupil the Candidate shall have become, or by the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital or other Institute to the practice of which he shall have entered, and will, consequently, date only from the reception of such Certificate by the Secretary; the Certificate to be accompanied by proof of having passed the necessary Preliminary Examination in General Knowledge.

III. Candidates will be required to produce the following other Certificates, viz.:—

1. Of being twenty-one years of age.
2. Of having been engaged during four years in the acquirement of professional knowledge.
3. Of having studied Practical Pharmacy during three months.
4. Of having attended Lectures on Anatomy, delivered not less frequently than four times in each week, during two Winter Sessions.
5. Of having performed Dissections during not less than two Winter Sessions.
6. Of having attended Lectures on Physiology, delivered not less frequently than twice in each week, during two Winter Sessions.
7. Of having attended Lectures on Surgery during two Winter Sessions, *of which one Course must not be earlier than the third Winter Session at a recognized Medical School.*
8. Of having attended one Course of Lectures on each of the following subjects, viz., Chemistry, Materia Medica, Medicine, and Midwifery.
9. Of instruction and proficiency in the practice of Vaccination.
10. Of having attended, at a recognized Hospital or Hospitals in the United Kingdom or Colonies, the Practice of Surgery, during three Winter* and two Summer † Sessions; and of having, subsequently to the first Winter Session of the foregoing attendance, attended, at a recognized Hospital or Hospitals, Clinical Lectures on Surgery, during two Winter and two Summer Sessions.

* *The Winter Session comprises a period of six months, and, in England, commences on the* 1*st of October and terminates on the* 31*st of March.*

† *The Summer Session comprises a period of three months, and, in England, commences on the* 1*st of May and terminates on the* 31*st of July.*

11. Of having attended, at a recognized Hospital or Hospitals in the United Kingdom or Colonies, the Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Lectures on Medicine, during one Winter and one Summer Session.

12. *Of having, subsequently to the completion of two years' professional education, taken charge of patients under the superintendence of a Surgeon during not less than six months, at a Hospital, General Dispensary, or Parochial or Union Infirmary recognized for this purpose, or in such other similar manner as, in the opinion of the Council, shall afford sufficient opportunity for the acquirement of Practical Surgery.*

N.B.—Blank Forms of the required Certificates may be obtained on application to the Secretary, and all necessary Certificates will be retained at the College.

SECTION III.

I. Certificates will not be received on more than one branch of Science from one and the same Lecturer; but Anatomy and Dissections will be considered as one branch of Science.

II. Certificates will not be recognized from any Hospital in the United Kingdom unless the Surgeons thereto be members of one of the legally constituted Colleges of Surgeons in the United Kingdom; nor from any School of Anatomy and Physiology or Midwifery, unless the Teachers in such School be members of some legally constituted College of Physicians or Surgeons in the United Kingdom; nor from any School of Surgery, unless the Teachers in such School be members of one of the legally constituted Colleges of Surgeons in the United Kingdom.

III. No Metropolitan Hospital will be recognized by this College which contains less than 150, and no Provincial or Colonial Hospital which contains less than 100 patients.

IV. The recognition of Colonial Hospitals and Schools is governed by the same Regulations, with respect to number of patients and to Courses of Lectures, as apply to the recognition of Provincial Hospitals and Schools in England.

V. Certificates of Attendance upon the practice of a recognized Provincial or Colonial Hospital unconnected with, or not in convenient proximity to, a recognized Medical School, will not be received for more than one Winter and one Summer Session of the Hospital Attendance required by the Regulations of this College; and in such cases Clinical Lectures will not be necessary, *but a Certificate of having acted as Dresser for the period of at least six months will be required.*

VI. Certificates will not be received from Candidates who have studied in London, unless they shall have registered at the College their cards of admission to attendance on Lectures and Hospital Practice within fifteen days from the commencement of the Session; nor from Candidates who have studied in the Provincial Schools in England, unless their names shall be duly returned from their respective Schools.

N.B.—*At the registration in October, Candidates who shall have commenced their Professional Education subsequently to the 1st of October* 1862, *will be required to produce a Certificate of having passed one or other of the Preliminary Examinations in General Knowledge recognized by this College.*

NOTE.—*The Regulations in italics in Sections II. and III. apply to Candidates in the United Kingdom who commenced their Professional Education on or after the 1st of October*, 1863; *and to Candidates who commenced their Professional Education in the Colonies on or after the 1st of October*, 1864.

VII. Those Candidates who shall have pursued the whole of their studies in Scotland or Ireland will be admitted to examination upon the production of the several Certificates required respectively by the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and the College of Surgeons in Ireland, from Candidates for their diploma, together with a Certificate of instruction and proficiency in the practice of Vaccination, and satisfactory evidence of having been occupied, subsequently to the date of passing the Preliminary Examination, at least four entire years in the acquirement of professional knowledge; and in the case of Candidates who shall have pursued the whole of their studies at recognized Foreign or Colonial Universities, upon the production of the several Certificates required for their Degree by the Authorities of such Universities, together with a Certificate of instruction and proficiency in the practice of Vaccination, and satisfactory evidence of having been occupied, to the date of passing the Preliminary Examination, at least four entire years in the acquirement of professional knowledge.

VIII. Members or Licentiates of any legally constituted College of Surgeons in the United Kingdom, and Graduates in Surgery of any University recognized for this purpose by this College, will be admitted to examination on producing their Diploma, Licence, or Degree, together with proof of being twenty-one years of age, a Certificate of instruction and proficiency in the practice of Vaccination, and satisfactory evidence of having been occupied, subsequently to the date of passing the Preliminary Examination, at least four entire years in the acquirement of professional knowledge.

IX. Graduates in Medicine of any legally constituted College or University recognized for this purpose by this College, will be admitted to examination on adducing, together with their Diploma or Degree, proof of being twenty-one years of age, a Certificate of instruction and proficiency in the practice of Vaccination, and satisfactory evidence of having been occupied, subsequently to the date of passing the Preliminary Examination, at least four entire years in the acquirement of professional knowledge.

SECTION IV.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

This Examination is divided into two parts.

1. The First or Primary Examination, on Anatomy and Physiology, is partly written and partly demonstrative, on the recently dissected subject, and on prepared parts of the human body.
2. The Second or Pass Examination, on Surgical Anatomy and the Principles and Practice of Surgery, is partly written, partly oral, and partly on the practical use of Surgical Apparatus.
3. The Primary Examinations are held in the months of January, April, May, July, and November, and the Pass Examinations generally in the ensuing week respectively.
4. Candidates will not be admitted to the Primary, or Anatomical and Physiological Examination, until after the termination of the second Winter Session of their attendance at a recognized School or Schools; nor to the Pass, or Surgical Examination, until after the termination of the fourth year of their professional education.
5. The fee of Five Guineas, paid prior to the Primary Examination, and allowed on the whole fee of Twenty-two Pounds* payable for the Diploma, is retained; and after any two consecutive failures at the Primary Examination, the Candidate is required to pay an *additional* fee of Five Guineas prior to being again admitted to that Examination, which *additional* fee is also retained.

* *This sum of Twenty-two Pounds is exclusive of the fee of Two Pounds paid for the Preliminary Examination.*

6. Five Guineas, part of the sum of Sixteen Pounds Fifteen Shillings, the balance of the whole fee due for the Diploma, and paid prior to the Pass Examination, is retained; and after any two consecutive failures at the Pass Examination, the Candidate is required to pay an *additional* fee of Five Guineas prior to being again admitted to the said Pass Examination, which *additional* fee is also retained.

7. A Candidate having entered his name for either the Primary or Pass Examination, who shall fail to attend the meeting of the Court for which he shall have received a card, will not be allowed to present himself for examination within the period of three months from the date at which he shall have so failed to attend.
8. A Candidate referred on the Primary Examination is required, prior to his admission to re-examination, to produce a Certificate of the performance of dissections during not less than three months subsequently to the date of his reference.
9. A Candidate referred on the Pass Examination is required, prior to his admission to re-examination, to produce a Certificate of at least six months' further attendance on the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, together with Lectures on Clinical Surgery, subsequently to the date of his reference.

N.B.—*On and after the 1st of October*, 1868, *all Candidates presenting themselves for the final Examination for the Diploma of Member of the College, will be required to pass an Examination in Medicine at the College, or to produce a recognized Degree, Diploma, or Licence in Medicine, before receiving the Diploma.*

EDWARD TRIMMER,
Secretary.

February 20th, 1868.

Moved by Dr. STORRAR; *Seconded* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Letter from the Royal College of Surgeons of England, now read, be entered on the Minutes."

2. The Registrar laid before the Council the following Letter from the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland:

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.
Dublin, Jan. 13th, 1868.

SIR,

I am directed by the President and Fellows of this College to forward, for your information, the annexed copy of a Resolution passed by them at a Meeting on the 3rd inst.

I have the honor to be, SIR,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) LOMBE ATTHILL,
Fellow and Registrar.

To THE REGISTRAR,
General Medical Council.

Resolved—"That the Bye-Law of the College, requiring that candidates for its Licences should have completed their twenty-first year before being admitted to examination, be suspended; as it appears that other Licensing Bodies do not enforce a similar regulation; and that the Navy Board, in its Regulations, has also withdrawn its order to the same effect."

Moved by Dr. A. SMITH; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Letter from the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland be entered on the Minutes."

3. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. PARKES; and *Agreed to:*

"That as it is important, with the view of expediting the business of the numerous Committees of the Council sitting at present, that the Council should adjourn, the Council do now accordingly adjourn till to-morrow at Two o'clock."

Confirmed—GEORGE BURROWS, M.D.,
President.

(*No.* 111.)

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1868.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.

Present—

Dr. BURROWS, *President,* in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. THOMSON.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. COOPER.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. LEET.
Dr. PAGET.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. PARKES.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. RUMSEY.
Mr. SYME.	Dr. STOKES.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. *Moved* by Dr. EMBLETON; *Seconded* by Dr. PAGET; and *Agreed to:*

"That a Committee be appointed to consider and report upon —1st. The Registration of Medical Students; 2nd. The Returns from the Bodies in Schedule (A) of Professional Examinations and their results."

The Committee to consist of—

Dr. EMBLETON, *Chairman.*
Mr. HAWKINS.
Dr. FLEMING.
Dr. THOMSON.
Dr. A. SMITH.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.
Dr. SHARPEY.

Read—The following Letter, addressed to the President:

MEDICAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION,
37, SOHO SQUARE,
June 19th, 1868.

SIR,

At the last meeting of the Medical Teachers' Association, we were instructed to forward to you, as President of the Medical Council, the enclosed copy of a Resolution respecting the Registration of the Metropolitan Students of Medicine, and to request you to bring the subject under the notice of the Members of the Medical Council at their next meeting.

We are, SIR,
Your obedient Servants,
ROBERT BENTLEY,
B. E. BRODHURST,
Hon. Secretaries to Medical Teachers' Association.

To the PRESIDENT *of The Medical Council.*

Copy of a Resolution carried unanimously at a General Meeting of the Medical Teachers' Association.

"That in the opinion of the Association, the Registration of the Metropolitan Students of Medicine should be performed at one office only."

Moved by Dr. STORRAR; *Seconded* by Dr. EMBLETON; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Communication from the Medical Teachers' Association be entered on the Minutes."

Moved by Dr. EMBLETON; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Communication from the Medical Teachers' Association respecting the Registration of Students be referred to the Committee on the Registration of Students and on the Examinations of the Licensing Bodies."

2. *Moved* by Mr. SYME; *Seconded* by Dr. ACLAND; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Secretaries of the two Standing Committees appointed this session be authorized to obtain the requisite assistance of a Clerk at the expense of the Council."

3. *Moved* by Dr. PAGET; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to:*

"That in future every person whose name shall be entered for the first time on the *Medical Register* shall be entitled to receive, on application, a copy of the published Register for the year in which his name has been entered."

4. The Council having balloted for the Executive Committee, the following were found to be elected:

Mr. HAWKINS.
Dr. ACLAND.
Dr. PAGET.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.
Dr. A. SMITH.
Dr. SHARPEY.

5. The Deputation from the Committee of the Council of the British Medical Association were then received, consisting of the following Gentlemen:

Dr. SIBSON, President of the Council of the British Medical Association.
Dr. WATERS, of Chester, Chairman of the Committee for obtaining the Representation of the Profession in the Medical Council.
Mr. NUNNELEY, of Leeds.
Mr. SOUTHAM, of Manchester.
Dr. HENRY SIMPSON, of Manchester.
Mr. WATKIN WILLIAMS, General Secretary, British Medical Association.

The President of the Council of the British Medical Association read the following Memorial:

The Deputation from the British Medical Association beg to submit to the consideration of the General Medical Council the following propositions, founded on resolutions passed at the Annual Meeting held in Dublin in August 1867, with the view of obtaining direct representation of the Profession in the Council:

1. That eight Members, to be elected by the registered Members of the Profession, should be added to the General Medical Council, the Association being of opinion that the profession will not be adequately represented in the Council, as at present constituted, by a less number. That four should be elected for England, two for Ireland, and two for Scotland.

2. That the election should be by voting papers, to be distributed and collected by the Registrars of the Medical Council in the respective countries.

3. That the tenure of office should be the same as that of the Members of the Council appointed by the Crown.

4. That every candidate should be nominated by at least twelve registered Members of the profession resident in the division of the Kingdom for which he is to be elected; and he shall also signify to the

Registrar in writing, fourteen days before the day of distributing the voting papers, his willingness to serve if elected.

5. The Association is of opinion that the addition of eight Members to the General Medical Council, far from embarrassing its proceedings, will add to the confidence already reposed in the Council, and materially increase its influence.

6. The Association is of opinion that if the Council, in consequence of the addition of the Members to be elected by the profession, should deem it advisable to recommend a diminution in the number of its present Members, that then a corresponding reduction may be made in the proposed number of the representatives of the profession.

FRANCIS SIBSON, M.D.,
President of the Council of the British Medical Association.

EDWARD WATERS, M.D.,
Chairman of the Committee.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS,
General Secretary.

The Deputation retired after some remarks had been made by the President of the Medical Council and by some of the Members of the Deputation.

6. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *Seconded* by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN:

> "That the Medical Council take into consideration its present constitution, with the view of determining whether it be advisable that it should be placed on a more popular basis, by the addition of a certain proportion of Members to be chosen directly by the suffrages of registered practitioners."

The President having left the Chair, it was taken, at his request, by Dr. SHARPEY.

Amendment, *Moved* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD; and *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE:

> "That the Council, as a Committee of the whole Council, take into consideration its present constitution, with the view of determining whether it should be altered in any future Medical Act."

The hour of Six having arrived, the debate was adjourned.

Confirmed—GEORGE BURROWS, M.D.,
President.

(*No.* 112.)

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1868.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.

Present—

Dr. BURROWS, *President,* in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. THOMSON.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. COOPER.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. LEET.
Dr. PAGET.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. PARKES.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. RUMSEY.
Mr. SYME.	Dr. STOKES.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. The adjourned debate was resumed on the following Motion:

Moved by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *Seconded* by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN:

> "That the Medical Council take into consideration its present constitution, with the view of determining whether it be advisable that it should be placed on a more popular basis, by the addition of a certain proportion of Members to be chosen directly by the suffrages of registered practitioners."

And the following Amendment, *Moved* by Dr. ALEX. WOOD; and *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE:

> "That the Council, as a Committee of the whole Council, take into consideration its present constitution, with the view of determining whether it should be altered in any future Medical Act."

The Amendment was withdrawn, with the consent of the Council.

Amendment, *Moved* by Mr. SYME; and *Seconded* by Mr. HAWKINS:

> "That, under the present circumstances, it would not be expedient for the Council to consider the propriety of attempting to obtain a change of constitution."

The Amendment was *Carried.*

Dr. ANDREW WOOD required that the names and numbers be taken down, of those who voted for and against the Amendment, and of those who declined to vote.

Majority, 16.

THE PRESIDENT.
Dr. BENNETT.
Mr. HAWKINS.
Mr. COOPER.
Dr. ACLAND.
Dr. PAGET.
Dr. STORRAR.
Dr. FLEMING.
Mr. SYME.
Dr. THOMSON.
Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. LEET.
Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. STOKES.

Minority, 4.

Dr. EMBLETON.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.
Sir D. CORRIGAN.
Dr. PARKES.

Declined to vote:—

Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.
Dr. RUMSEY.

The Amendment was then put as a Substantive Motion, and *Carried.*

2. *Moved* by Dr. RUMSEY; *Seconded* by Dr. ACLAND; and *Agreed to:*

"That a Committee be appointed to consider and report on the Bill for the regulation of Pharmacy now before Parliament, in order that, if it should appear desirable, the opinion of the General Medical Council may be represented by Petition to Parliament, or by Memorial to Her Majesty's Ministers, before the said Bill shall become law."

Committee.

Dr. RUMSEY, *Chairman.*
Dr. ACLAND.
Mr. COOPER.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.
Sir D. CORRIGAN.
Dr. LEET.

Moved by Dr. RUMSEY; *Seconded* by Dr. ACLAND; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Committee be authorized to communicate with the President and Council of the Pharmaceutical Society on the subject."

3. *Moved* by Dr. QUAIN; and *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE:

"That the Treasurers be authorized to pay the sum of £50, voted by the Pharmacopœia Committee of 1867 to be paid to Dr. REDWOOD for his special and extra services in the preparation of the work, but omitted in the amount submitted for payment to the Council at its last session."

Moved by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. PARKES; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Standing Order respecting the adjournment of the Council at Six o'clock be suspended."

Dr. QUAIN's Motion was afterwards put to the vote and *Carried.*

Confirmed—GEORGE BURROWS, M.D.,
President.

(*No.* 113.)

GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1868.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.

Present—

Dr. BURROWS, *President,* in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Mr. COOPER.	Dr. LEET.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. PAGET.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. PARKES.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. RUMSEY.
Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. STOKES.
Dr. THOMSON.	

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. *Read*—The following Report of the Pharmacopœia Committee:

"The Pharmacopœia Committee, appointed by the General Council —(Minutes, vol. v., p. 215) for watching over the progress of Pharmacy, and for making such additions and corrections as would facilitate hereafter the preparation of the next edition of the *British Pharmacopœia*, beg leave to report that, in accordance with the authority given them by the Council (Minutes, vol. v., p. 186) to obtain such assistance as they might think necessary for carrying out the foregoing object, they engaged the services of Dr. REDWOOD, who had rendered such valuable assistance in the preparation of the last edition of the work.

In accordance with the request conveyed to him, Dr. REDWOOD has prepared and placed in the hands of the Committee a Report, which is well calculated to be useful in all further proceedings connected with the work. A portion of this Report refers to some typographical and minor errors, which, though of no great importance, require correction in the *Pharmacopœia* of 1867. The Committee recommend that this portion of the Report should be published, so that those who possess the *Pharmacopœia* may themselves be enabled to make the necessary corrections; and the Committee also recommend that these corrections be printed as a slip, in the copies hereafter sold.

The Committee beg leave to report that they have expended £25 of the sum of £50 placed at their disposal at the last Session of the Council, and they recommend that a like sum of £50 be placed at the disposal of the Committee for the next year.

W. SHARPEY,
Chairman.

June 29, 1868.

Moved by Dr. SHARPEY; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Report of the Pharmacopœia Committee be received, and entered on the Minutes."

Moved by Dr. SHARPEY; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Report of the Pharmacopœia Committee be adopted."

2. *Read*—The following Report of the Committee on Lunacy Certificates:

The Committee having fully considered the subject remitted to them, in concert with Mr. OUVRY, have resolved to recommend to the Council that a Letter which, at their request, has been drawn up by Mr. OUVRY, be transmitted by the President to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department.

ANDREW WOOD,
Chairman.

Draft Letter to the Home Secretary as to Medical Certificates in Lunacy.

SIR,

I am directed by the General Medical Council to draw your attention to a difficulty which has arisen on the construction of the Lunacy Acts for England, Ireland, and Scotland, with reference to the Medical Certificates which are necessary to authorize the detention of a Lunatic in an asylum.

By the English Act, 8 & 9 Vict., cap. 100, sec. 45, such Certificates are to be signed by "two Physicians, Surgeons, or Apothecaries," who shall not be in partnership; and a false Certificate is punishable as a misdemeanour.

By the Scotch Act, 20 & 21 Vict., cap. 71, sec. 34, such Certificates are to be signed by "two Medical persons, one of whom may be the Medical Superintendent or Consulting Physician of a public or district asylum;" and the giving a false Certificate is made an offence punishable by a penalty not exceeding £300, or imprisonment not exceeding twelve months.

By the Irish Act, 5 & 6 Vict., cap. 123 (continued by subsequent Acts), secs. 14 and 15, such Certificates (sec. 14) are to be signed by two Physicians, Surgeons or Apothecaries, and (sec. 15) by two Medical practitioners not being in partnership, and each of them being a Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary.

By the Medical Act (1858), 21 & 22 Vict., cap. 90, sec. 31, every person registered under that Act is entitled to practise in any part of Her Majesty's dominions; and by sec. 37, no Certificate required by any Act then in force, or that might thereafter be passed, from any Physician, Surgeon, Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, or other Medical practitioner, shall be valid, unless the person signing the same be registered under that Act.

The question which has arisen is, whether the Certificate of a practitioner resident in England is sufficient to authorize the detention of a Lunatic in Scotland or Ireland, and *vice versâ*.

This question in 1867 was submitted to you by the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland. You took the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, and the following communication was made by your direction to the Board of Commissioners:

"I am directed by Mr. Secretary HARDY to inform you that he has "laid a case before the Law Officers of the Crown, and that they are of "opinion that, upon the true construction of the Statutes, Certificates "signed by Medical men in Scotland do not constitute a valid authority "for the detention of Lunatic Patients in England and Wales, and *vice* "*versâ*. The same rule plainly applies to such Certificates granted by "Medical men in Ireland."

It will be observed that the language of the several Lunacy Acts is quite general on the subject, and the grounds on which the opinion of the Law Officers was formed is not stated. Probably, however, the opinion was founded upon some such considerations as are stated in the 20th Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy in England, page 48, as follows:—

"Connected with this subject it also became necessary that we "should point out, in the course of the present year, that Certificates "signed by Medical men in Scotland, in Ireland, or in any place out of "England and Wales, do not constitute a valid authority for the deten- "tion of lunatic patients under an Act which is expressly restricted to "England and Wales. It had been the practice to receive within the "time specified in the statute, the Certificate of registered or other "practitioners possessing the proper qualifications set forth in it, even "though they might have signed in a place not situate in England or "Wales; but upon the Commissioners having had their attention called "to a case in which the question was specially raised, it seemed to them "to be among the strict requirements of the Lunacy Acts, that all persons "signing a Certificate should not merely be duly qualified under them,

" but should also, by residence within the jurisdiction, be responsible for " the penalties expressed in them for irregularities contravening their " provisions; and that a person against whom such penalties could not be " recovered in the event of illegality or irregularity being found in the Cer- " tificate signed by him, is not a person whose Certificate is contemplated " by the Act, or receivable under it. The Commissioners regret to have " arrived at a decision which has been complained of as closing the door of " English asylums to the patients of Medical men practising in Scotland " and Ireland, but the law leaves no alternative; and as this rule will in " future be strictly enforced, it is necessary that all alleged lunatic " persons whom it may be desired to place in hospitals or licensed houses " within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, should first be brought " to some place within that jurisdiction, with a view to the necessary " personal examination, before Certificates can be signed."

Considering the importance which these Certificates have, as affecting the liberty of Her Majesty's subjects, it must be admitted that the objections stated by the Commissioners in Lunacy are entitled to great weight, but at the same time the adoption of the rule infringes the privileges conferred on the Medical profession by the Medical Act, and leads to considerable inconvenience when it is desired to place a lunatic in an asylum which is not in that part of the United Kingdom where the lunatic resides. The object can only be effected by bringing two Medical gentlemen from England, Scotland, or Ireland, as the case may be, to the place of the lunatic's abode, or by taking the lunatic, without any legal authority, from his abode to that part of the United Kingdom where the asylum in which it is desired to place him may be.

I am instructed to suggest to you that an Act should be passed, applicable to the United Kingdom, which, while it will give to the Medical profession the full privileges contemplated by the Medical Act, will at the same time ensure that no person giving a false Certificate shall escape the punishment justly due to his offence.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) GEORGE BURROWS, M.D.,
President.

The Rt. Hon. GATHORNE HARDY,
Home Secretary,
Whitehall.

Moved by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Report of the Committee on Lunacy Certificates be received, and entered on the Minutes."

Moved by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. FLEMING; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Report of the Committee on Lunacy Certificates be adopted, and that the Letter which has been suggested in the Report be addressed by the President to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Home Department."

3. *Read*—The following Report of the Committee on Vaccination:

The Committee having considered the letter from the Medical Department of the Privy Council of Nov. 23, 1867 (Minutes, vol. v., p. 280), the Minutes of the several Branch Councils, and the communications from the Licensing Bodies relating thereto, which were submitted to them by the Council, together with answers since received from the Universities of Oxford, London, and Durham, and the Society of Apothecaries of London, submit the following Report, with a draft Letter in answer to the Privy Council, for the consideration of the Council.

Although the legal power of the Privy Council in enforcing Vaccination relates only to England, yet, considering the great importance of the subject, and the general objects of the Medical Act, the Committee consider that it is the duty of the Council to endeavour to further the views of the Privy Council towards improving the knowledge of this subject in all parts of the United Kingdom.

It is the object of the Privy Council "that the fact of a person's admission to the *Medical Register*, or at least his admission under some particular title or titles therein, would virtually guarantee his being thoroughly skilled in Vaccination," and thus do away

with the necessity for the Special Certificate which the Privy Council have hitherto required from every contractor for Vaccination in England, whatever may have been the source of his Medical qualification.

The Committee find so general a willingness on the part of the Universities and Medical Corporations to further the wishes of the Privy Council, that they think the Medical Council may without difficulty recommend some general measures which may apply to all persons seeking to enter the profession, whatever their especial line of practice may be.

From the documents submitted to the Committee, the questions which naturally suggest themselves are—the mode in which instruction in Vaccination should be obtained; the necessity for, and the nature of, Certificates of proficiency in Vaccination; and the necessity for examination previous to the granting of Medical Degrees, Diplomas, or Licences.

The Branch Council for Scotland report (Minutes, vol. v., p. 305) that all registered practitioners are allowed to certify as to Vaccination; that the existing Vaccination Act has been very successful; and that, as far as Scotland is concerned, there is no necessity for further change. The Branch Council are, however, of opinion that "it might be well that all Examining Boards should require every candidate for their Licences to produce a Certificate from a dispensary or other public institution where Vaccination is practised, attesting that he has been practically instructed in the operation, and is acquainted with the appearances which follow its performance."

Responding to this expression of opinion (*see* Minutes of Branch Council, February 21, 1868), the Universities of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Glasgow, the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, all agree to require a Certificate from Public Bodies only. The Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh think Certificates from Special Vaccinators unnecessary, but recommend their Examiners to examine every candidate as to his knowledge of the practice of Vaccination and of the progress of the Vaccine vesicle.

The Irish Branch Council (*see* Minutes, vol. v., p. 347) approved the objects of the Privy Council, and requested the opinion of the Qualifying Bodies.

The University of Dublin recommend their students henceforward to obtain instruction in Vaccination at the Cow-Pock Institution.

The Queen's University in Ireland, and the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, place no dependence on Certificates, but will draw the special attention of their Examiners to the subject, with the object of their testing the knowledge of candidates in this branch of Medicine. Both bodies say that they are not aware of any complaints in Ireland on the subject.

The College of Surgeons in Ireland are of opinion that every effort is made by their Examiners to secure proficiency in the performance of all surgical operations, Vaccination included.

The Apothecaries' Hall in Ireland already require Certificates from a public Vaccine Institution, or from an authorized Vaccinator, and will in future require candidates to pass an examination in all that relates to the due performance of Vaccination.

The English Branch Council (Minutes, vol. v., p. 286) expressed an opinion that the subject of Vaccination required the early and serious attention of the General Council, and requested the President to draw the attention of the English Licensing Bodies to it.

The University of Oxford undertakes to make regulations necessary for carrying out the intention of the Medical Council in respect of Vaccination.

The Medical Board of the University of Cambridge think it advisable that arrangements should be made at all Medical Schools for efficient instruction in Vaccination, and that all candidates for Medical or Surgical practice should produce a Certificate of having seen the process of Vaccination in a certain number of cases.

The University of Durham will hereafter require examination as to Vaccination of all candidates for a Licence in Medicine or Surgery.

The University of London will hereafter require a Certificate from one of the authorized Vaccinators appointed by the Privy

Council, and that every candidate shall be practically examined in Vaccination.

The Royal College of Physicians of London will hereafter require from all candidates for their Licence a Certificate from Vaccinators appointed by the Privy Council, or from recognized Teachers of Vaccination in Medical Schools, that the Students themselves have performed the operation, and are thoroughly skilled in Vaccination; and the College has called the attention of the Examiners to the importance of ascertaining the competency of all candidates in the theory and practice of Vaccination.

The Royal College of Surgeons of England state that they believe that the steps taken by them in 1859-60 are such as to secure proper instruction and proficiency in Vaccination; that the Certificate required from all candidates was especially framed with that object; which Certificate may be given by any Fellow or Member of the College, when ascertained by a duly authenticated Certificate that he possessed the necessary opportunities for the proper instruction of the pupil in this operation in Surgery. The College observes in addition, that as these Certificates have only been enforced since October 1st, 1860, sufficient time has not elapsed to enable the Lords of the Privy Council to judge fully of the effects of that requirement, as affecting the efficiency in that branch of Surgery of Fellows or Members admitted subsequently to that date.

This observation appears to the Committee to possess considerable weight in reference to the proportion of new Vaccinators contracted with annually to the whole number of Medical practitioners employed under the Poor Law Board in England.

The Society of Apothecaries require a Certificate of practical and theoretical instruction in Vaccination, and that subject forms a part of the Examination.

From consideration of these documents, and the knowledge thus acquired of the sentiments of almost all the Licensing Bodies, and from such further information as they have been able to obtain, the Committee are led to believe that imperfectly performed Vaccination is only one of several causes of the prevalence

of small-pox; but still, in order to obviate this deficiency as far as possible, they venture to propose that the Council should sanction, and issue to each Licensing Body in England, Scotland and Ireland, for their adoption, the following recommendations:—

1*st*. That a Certificate should be required by each Licensing Body from every candidate for its Degree, Diploma, or Licence to practise Medicine or Surgery, that he has studied Vaccination under a competent and recognized teacher; that he has himself performed the operation successfully under the teacher's inspection; that he is familiar with the different stages of the Vaccine vesicle, and with the methods of preserving lymph, and is thoroughly informed in every necessary part of the subject.

2*nd*. That such a Certificate should only be received by any Licensing Body from recognized Vaccine Stations, or from recognized Vaccine departments in Medical Schools, or Hospitals, or other public Institutions, where the appointed Teacher of Vaccination is not liable to frequent change, and where ample means for study are provided by not less than such a number of cases (perhaps 8 or 10 on an average weekly) as may be found, after due inquiry in the first instance, confirmed by authentic returns, or inspections from time to time, to be sufficient for this purpose at each place.

It is obvious that for the two-fold object of the proper study of Vaccination and the preservation of a due supply of lymph for national purposes, only a small number of stations or schools for Vaccination can be provided in each division of the United Kingdom, with a sufficient and continuous number of cases.

The Committee are informed with regard to Ireland, that although Certificates in Vaccination are in practice chiefly given from the Cow-Pock Institution in Dublin, yet they might possibly be received from any one of many hundred public Dispensaries, whose opportunities for instruction will therefore require investigation in every instance before Certificates from them can be considered trustworthy.

Again, with regard to England, although the very small number of Vaccine-teaching Stations nominated by the Privy Council in

London and a few provincial towns may, perhaps, after the inquiry suggested by the Committee, be somewhat enlarged with increased convenience to Medical Students, and without interfering with the views of the Privy Council for the national welfare, yet, on the other hand, the wide latitude granted at present by the Royal College of Surgeons of England to its Fellows and Members will henceforward cease under the limitations recommended by the Committee.

In conclusion, the Committee submit a draft Letter to the Medical Department of the Privy Council Office, for the consideration of the Council.

CÆSAR H. HAWKINS,
Chairman.

GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION
AND REGISTRATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,
July, 1868.

SIR,

The General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom not having met before the present time, have had no opportunity of replying to the letter, dated November 23rd, 1867, from the Medical Department of the Privy Council Office, relative to Vaccination.

The President, however, sensible of the great importance of this subject, immediately communicated this letter to the Branch Councils for England, Scotland, and Ireland, and through them the Universities and Medical Corporations in the United Kingdom have given to the General Council information which has enabled them to consider the whole question with far greater advantage than would have been experienced at an earlier period.

The General Council are not less sensible at the present time of the magnitude of this question than at the time of the former communications which they received from the Lords of the Privy Council in 1859-60, and have therefore given their earnest attention to their Lordships' wishes, with the view of recommending to the Licensing Boards some greater stringency and uniformity in their regulations than now exist, so as to secure greater efficiency and certainty in Medical education in reference to Vaccination.

The Medical Council, however, trust that considerable improvement has taken place since that time, as to the knowledge of Vaccination, by the action of some of the Licensing Bodies, who have required proof of competence from a large number of persons admitted in the last few years to the *Medical Register*, which improvement would every year have been more sensibly felt, as the proportion of persons thus taught became larger relatively to the whole of the Medical profession.

The Medical Council beg to assure the Lords of the Privy Council that they have found the greatest desire on the part of the Universities and Medical Corporations generally to forward their Lordships' views regarding Vaccination, and entertain no doubt of their concurrence in such measures as may be considered necessary still further to secure this object.

The Medical Council, on mature consideration of the question in relation to the whole empire, have agreed to issue to all the Licensing Bodies placed by the Medical Acts under their control, recommendations to the following effect:—

1*st*. That a Certificate should be required by each Licensing Body from every candidate for its Degree, Diploma, or Licence to practise Medicine or Surgery, that he has studied Vaccination under a competent and recognized teacher; that he has himself performed the operation successfully under the teacher's inspection; that he is familiar with the different stages of the Vaccine vesicle, and with the methods of preserving lymph, and is thoroughly informed in every necessary part of the subject.

2*nd*. That such a Certificate should only be received by any Licensing Body from recognized Vaccine Stations, or from recognized Vaccine departments in Medical Schools, or Hospitals, or other public Institutions, where the appointed Teacher of Vaccination is not liable to frequent change, and where ample means for study are provided by not less than such a number of cases (perhaps 8 or 10 on an average weekly) as may be found, after due inquiry in the first instance, confirmed by authentic returns, or inspections from time to time, to be sufficient for this purpose at each place.

The Medical Council entertain a confident expectation that by the general adoption of these recommendations great improvement will be produced in the method and extent of the teaching of Vaccination, and that a complete and practical knowledge of the whole subject will be enforced upon every person who intends to practise Medicine or Surgery, so as to secure the proper performance of the operation, and subsequent observation of its effects.

The Medical Council trust that, when the proposed system is fully in operation, the Lords of the Privy Council may be led to feel such confidence in the skilfulness in Vaccination of all persons hereafter admitted to the *Medical Register* as will enable their Lordships, according to their desire, to dispense with the Special Certificate now required from contractors for Vaccination in England.

I have the honor to be, SIR,
Your obedient Servant,
FRANCIS HAWKINS,
Registrar.

To JOHN SIMON, Esq.,
Medical Department of the
Privy Council Office.

Moved by Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS; *Seconded* by Dr. EMBLETON; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Report of the Vaccination Committee be received and entered on the Minutes."

Moved by Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS; and *Seconded* by Dr. BENNETT:

"That the Council do sanction the proposal of the Committee, and issue to each Licensing Body in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for their adoption, the following Recommendations relating to the knowledge of Vaccination, by every person desirous of practising Medicine or Surgery.

"1*st*. That a Certificate should be required by each Licensing Body from every candidate for its Degree, Diploma, or Licence to practise Medicine or Surgery, that he has studied Vaccination under a competent and recognized teacher; that he has himself performed the operation successfully under the teacher's inspection; that he is familiar with the different stages of the Vaccine vesicle, and with the methods of preserving lymph, and is thoroughly informed in every necessary part of the subject.

"*2nd.* That such a Certificate should only be received by any Licensing Body from recognized Vaccine Stations, or from recognized Vaccine departments in Medical Schools, or Hospitals, or other public Institutions, where the appointed Teacher of Vaccination is not liable to frequent change, and where ample means for study are provided by not less than such a number of cases (perhaps 8 or 10 on an average weekly) as may be found, after due inquiry in the first instance, confirmed by authentic returns, or inspections from time to time, to be sufficient for this purpose at each place."

The President having quitted the Chair, it was taken, at his request, by Dr. BENNETT.

Amendment, *Moved* by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN; and *Seconded* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.

"That the following Recommendation be adopted instead of those proposed in the Report:

"That each Licensing Body should require such Certificates as it may deem necessary, and should examine every candidate for its Degree, Diploma or Licence to practise Medicine or Surgery, as to his knowledge of the different stages of the Vaccine vesicle, of the several methods of preserving lymph, and of every other necessary part of the subject."

The Amendment was *Negatived.*

The Motion was then put to the vote and *Carried.*

Moved by Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to:*

"That the draft Letter of the Committee to the Medical Department of the Privy Council Office be adopted and forwarded, with a copy of the Report of the Committee, to the Medical Officer of the Privy Council."

4. *Moved* by Dr. ACLAND:

"That the Treasurers be authorized to pay £100 to Dr. RICHARDSON, F.R.S., to aid him in his researches into the class of agents which can with safety be used as Anæsthetics; that one-half be forthwith paid, and one-half on presentation of a Report, which shall have special regard to the several properties of the said agents, and their fitness to be introduced into the *British Pharmacopœia*."

The hour of Six having arrived, the debate was adjourned, on the Motion of Dr. ACLAND.

Confirmed—GEORGE BURROWS, M.D.,
President.

(*No.* 114.)

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1868.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.

Present—

Dr. BURROWS, *President,* in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Mr. COOPER.	Dr. LEET.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. PAGET.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. PARKES.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. RUMSEY.
Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. STOKES.
Dr. THOMSON.	

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. *Moved* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to:*

"That a Pharmacopœia Committee be appointed, and consist of the following Members:

THE PRESIDENT.
Dr. CHRISTISON.
Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. AQUILLA SMITH.
Dr. QUAIN."

2. The adjourned debate was resumed on the Motion of which Dr. ACLAND had given notice.

Moved by Dr. ACLAND; and *Seconded* by Dr. STOKES:

"That the Treasurers be authorized to pay £100 to Dr. RICHARDSON, F.R.S., to aid him in his researches into the class of agents which can with safety be used as Anæsthetics; that one-half be forthwith paid, and one-half on presentation of a Report, which shall have special regard to the several properties of the said agents, and their fitness to be introduced into the *British Pharmacopœia.*"

The Motion was withdrawn with the consent of the Council.

3. *Read*—The following interim Report of the Committee on Medical Education and Examination:

The Committee on the subjects of Medical Education have to report to the Council that, after taking into consideration the points referred to them, they have put in train a series of arrangements, by which they hope to be able to obtain valuable evidence from the principal Teachers and Examiners in the kingdom, which may aid the Committee in drawing up a complete Report for the next Meeting of the Council.

(For Mr. SYME)
ANDREW WOOD,
Acting Chairman.

Moved by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. PARKES; and *Agreed to:*

"That the interim Report of the Committee on Medical Education and Examination, now read, be received and entered on the Minutes."

4. *Read*—The following Report of the Finance Committee:

The Finance Committee beg leave to present, in the table subjoined, a statement of the estimated and actual income and expenditure of the year 1867; also an estimate of the income and of the expenditure, as far as the Committee are able to judge, for the year 1868.

The total expenditure of 1867 has been £282 1*s.* 2*d.* less than that of 1866, namely, £217 4*s.* 9*d.* on the part of the General Council and £64 16*s.* 5*d.* on that of the Branch Councils. As regards the General Council, the reduction may be accounted for by a diminution in the expenses for attendance at the meetings of the Council, and Executive Committee, and in the printing account.

A statement of the receipts and disbursements on account of the *British Pharmacopœia* since the date of the account presented last year, and of the balance in the Bank to the credit of the Council, has been given, up to January 1868, in the Accounts presented to Parliament, and published in the *Medical Register*. The Executive Committee have recommended that this balance, amounting to £1,543 2*s.* 3*d.*, should be applied towards the repayment of moneys advanced by the Council for the expense of publishing the *Pharmacopœia*. The Finance Committee concur in this recommendation, and propose that the sum in question be applied towards payment of the ordinary expenses of the General Council, whereby a proportionate reduction would, of course, be effected in the per-centage rate next payable by the Branch Councils. After such repayment, the sum remaining due to the Council on the 5th January, 1868, for advances on account of the *Pharmacopœia*, would amount to £712. This balance is in course of reduction by sales since that date.

In consequence of the Resolutions of the General Council of June 7, 1867,—directing "that the Visitors of Examinations shall in future receive payment for their services at the same rate as

for attending a meeting of the Branch Council, in addition to travelling expenses;" and "that the expense of Visiting the Examinations be paid from the funds of the General Council"—there will be an addition to the expenses of the General Council since last year of £31 10*s.* for Visitations of Examinations in Ireland, and of £89 4*s.* for Visitations (including travelling expenses) in Scotland, making a total increase of £120 14*s.*

The Committee have given their careful attention to the Memorial of the Clerks, praying for an increase of salary, referred by the Council for their consideration, and have consulted with the Registrar on the subject. The Clerks, Mr. BELL and Mr. ROOPE, were appointed in 1859; Mr. BELL at a salary of £200, of which £150 is paid by the General Council, and £50 by the Branch Council of England, and Mr. ROOPE at a salary of £150, paid by the Branch Council. The Committee are informed by the Registrar that the work of the Office has since then materially increased in all its departments, and the duties have been added of preparing and publishing an Annual Register of Students, and of conducting the sale of the *Pharmacopœia*. The Committee are further informed that this work has been faithfully, and in every respect satisfactorily, performed.

No addition to the regular salaries of the Clerks has been made since their appointment; but the General Council has been in the practice of voting them gratuities from time to time, in acknowledgment of their services generally, and their extra labours during the Meetings of the Council.

On the grounds now stated, and especially in consideration of length of past service, its now increased extent, and its value now enhanced by prolonged experience, the Committee are of opinion that the Clerks may fairly claim a moderate increase of salary. The Committee accordingly recommend that, in lieu of customary gratuities, which, in case of the adoption of this recommendation, should be discontinued, an addition of £35 per annum be made to the salary of Mr. BELL, and the same to that of Mr. ROOPE, to be paid in both cases by the General Council, to commence from the 5th of January, 1868.

W. SHARPEY,
Chairman.

	Estimated Income for the Year 1867.			*Actual Income for the Year* 1867.			*Estimated Income for the Year* 1868.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Fees received by—									
Branch Council for England .	2300 0 0			2369 15 0			2400 0 0		
„ „ Scotland .	600 0 0			649 0 0			650 0 0		
„ „ Ireland .	730 0 0			796 10 0			800 0 0		
		3630 0 0			3815 5 0			3850 0 0	
Dividends received by—									
Branch Council for England .	630 0 0			628 1 4			630 0 0		
„ „ Scotland .	80 0 0			81 0 7			80 0 0		
„ „ Ireland .	60 0 0			64 7 6			60 0 0		
		770 0 0			773 9 5			770 0 0	
Sale of Registers	. . .	300 0 0		. . .	289 19 6		. . .	300 0 0	
		£4700 0 0			£4878 13 11			£4920 0 0	

	Estimated Expenditure for the Year 1867.			*Actual Expenditure for the Year* 1867.			*Estimated Expenditure for the Year* 1868.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Expenses of—									
General Council . . .	. . .	3200 0 0		. . .	3557 18 0		. . .	3400 0 0	
Branch Council for England .	800 0 0			708 9 10			800 0 0		
„ „ Scotland .	340 0 0			344 16 11			345 0 0		
„ „ Ireland .	300 0 0			285 17 9			300 0 0		
		1440 0 0			1339 4 6			1445 0 0	
		4640 0 0		Total Expenditure .	4897 2 6			4845 0 0	
Balance in favour of Medical Council .		60 0 0		Total Income . .	4878 13 11		Balance in favour of Medical Council .	75 0 0	
		£4700 0 0		Excess of Expenditure over Income .	£18 8 7			£4920 0 0	

Moved by Dr. STORRAR; *Seconded* by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Report of the Finance Committee be received and entered on the Minutes."

Moved by Dr. STORRAR; and *Seconded* by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN:

"That the Report of the Finance Committee be adopted."

Amendment, *Moved* by Mr. HARGRAVE; and *Seconded* by Dr. RUMSEY:

"That the Report be adopted, with the exception, that instead of £35, recommended by the Finance Committee to be given to Mr. BELL and Mr. ROOPE, an addition of £50 be made to the salary both of Mr. BELL and Mr. ROOPE."

The Amendment was *Agreed to.*

5. *Moved* by Dr. PARKES; *Seconded* by Dr. APJOHN; and *Agreed to:*

"That the best thanks of the Council be given to the Director-General of the Army Medical Department; to the Director-General of the Navy Medical Department; and to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, for their kindness in furnishing to the Council the Returns of the Examinations of Candidates for the respective Medical Services of the Army, Navy, and India."

6. *Read*—The following Communication from the Branch Council for Ireland, relative to two applications for Registration in the Students' Register:

BRANCH MEDICAL COUNCIL, IRELAND,
35, DAWSON STREET,
Dublin, 9th May, 1868.

MY DEAR Dr. HAWKINS,

Will you kindly bring under the notice of the Council, at their next meeting, the cases of two Medical Students, the particulars of which

are inserted in the Minutes of this Branch Council of the 30th December, 1865, the 4th March, 1867, and the 21st April, 1867.

You may observe that this Branch Council considers it unjust to withhold from any Students who have successfully passed a Preliminary Examination the usual Certificate—a practice which obtains at the Queen's College, Galway—thus preventing any such from registering as Students, should they desire to pursue their studies elsewhere than in that College.

I enclose printed copies of the Minutes referred to, those parts being marked which relate to the subject of this letter.

Believe me,

Yours very faithfully,

W. M. STEELE.

Dr. HAWKINS.

"*Read*—An application from Mr. JOHN THOMAS BRERETON (*see* Minutes Irish Branch Council, vol. iv., p. 427), requesting to be registered as a Medical Student, and stating that he had passed the Matriculation Examination at Queen's College, Galway, on October 20, 1865, but that the Registrar of that College had refused to give him a Certificate to that effect; and also a letter from Mr. LUPTON, Registrar of the Queen's College, Galway, enclosing the following order of the Council of that College:—

"'*Ordered*—That the Registrar be directed not to issue any Certificates of Matriculation to Students till the close of the second term of the current Session, but that he send the Certificates of Matriculation of Medical Students in attendance at the College, as required by the Medical Council, to the District Registrar in Dublin.'

"*Resolved*—That Mr. J. T. BRERETON'S name be inserted in the Register of Medical Students, on his own written statement of having passed the Matriculation Examination; and that the Branch Council for Ireland request the Council of the Queen's College, Galway, to reconsider their order, as persistence in it would be most unjust to Students, and probably injurious to the Queen's College itself. That it is the opinion of this Branch Council that, as in the case of the Preliminary Examinations conducted by all other Bodies, the Student having passed any such Examination should be free to pursue his education where he pleases, without impediment.

"The Registrar having submitted an application from Mr. EDWARD DUNDON (*see* Minutes, vol. v., p. 334) for registration as a Medical Student,—

"*Resolved*—That the consideration of Mr. DUNDON's application be deferred until he furnishes to this Council a written statement of his having passed the Preliminary Examination in Arts at Queen's College, Galway, specifying the date of same, and of his having been refused a Certificate to that effect by the authorities of Galway College.

"*Read*—The following letter (*see* Minutes, vol. v., p. 338) :—

"'5, PLEASANT STREET,
"'*March* 11*th*, 1867.

"'SIR,

"'I am in receipt of your letter, and beg to state that I went to Galway, and passed the Matriculation Examination on Friday, 19th of October, 1866. On hearing that it had become necessary to register my name in Dawson Street, I wrote to the Registrar of the Queen's College for the Certificate of having passed that Examination, and in reply was told that I could not obtain it before Easter.

"'Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) "'EDMOND DUNDON.'

"*Read*—The following letter from the Registrar of the Queen's College, Galway, addressed to Mr. DUNDON :—

"'QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY,
"'8*th November*, 1866.

"'SIR,

"'I am precluded by the rules of the College from issuing any Certificates of Matriculation till after Easter.

"'I am, SIR,
"'Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) "'WM. LUPTON.'

"*Resolved*—That Mr. DUNDON be registered as a Medical Student, his registration to bear date 17th November, 1866, being that upon which he applied to be registered; and that this and the previous similar case be reported to the General Council at its next Meeting."

Moved by Dr. STORRAR; *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Communication from the Branch Council for Ireland, relative to two applications for Registration in the Students' Register, be received, and entered on the Minutes."

Moved by Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS; *Seconded* by Mr. COOPER; and *Agreed to:*

"That this Council approve the course pursued by the Branch Council for Ireland in regard to the two applications for Registration in the Students' Register, referred to in the above communication."

7. *Moved* by Dr. STORRAR; *Seconded* by Dr. SHARPEY; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Degree of M.D. (by examination) of the University of Heidelberg, granted to Dr. FREDERICK MILFORD, bearing date 27th June, 1856, be entered in the Register."

8. *Read*—The following Letter from Dr. JAMES MASON (*see* Minutes, vol. v., p. 189) :—

SOMERSET HOUSE,
ST. PHILIP'S ROAD, SHEFFIELD,
May, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,

As the Bill of the Amended Medical Acts of 1868 is about to be submitted to Parliament for sanction, I again beg to remind you of the very great necessity and importance of inserting the words "Obstetrician or Accoucheur" along with the others of Doctor, Physician, Surgeon, &c., in the clause relating to the assumption and preservation of titles. These terms are daily becoming more generally used by quacks, because they find that such are used by duly qualified practitioners, and not protected

by the Medical Act. There are actual examples of it here, and a large number of patients requiring obstetric treatment do not find it out till they have received its penalties.

I am, GENTLEMEN,

Yours truly,

JAMES MASON, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.M., &c.

To the General Medical Council,
London.

Moved by Dr. A. SMITH; *Seconded* by Dr. EMBLETON; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Registrar be instructed to acknowledge the receipt of Dr. MASON'S Letter, and that it be entered on the Minutes."

9. A Letter having been read from Dr. EDWARDS CRISP,—

Moved by Mr. HARGRAVE; *Seconded* by Dr. FLEMING; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Council is of opinion that the matter referred to in a Letter presented by Dr. EDWARDS CRISP, respecting the Carmichael Prizes, is not within the powers of the Council, as limited by the Medical Acts, and the Council therefore declines to enter on its consideration."

10. *Read*—A Letter from Dr. EDWARDS CRISP, on the increase of half-qualified practitioners since the passing of the Medical Act (1858), &c.

Moved by Dr. BENNETT; *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Letter of Dr. EDWARDS CRISP on the increase of half-qualified practitioners be acknowledged, and be referred to the Committee on Returns from Licensing Bodies and Registration of Students."

The President having quitted the Chair, it was taken, at his request, by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN.

11. *Read*—A Memorial from the North of Scotland Medical Association, relative to the position of Parochial Medical Officers.

Moved by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. PARKES; and *Agreed to:*

"That a Letter be addressed to the North of Scotland Medical Association, acknowledging their communication, and intimating that this is a matter which does not fall within the province of the Medical Council."

12. *Read*—A Letter from Dr. BARNES, relative to the use of his surname by a non-registered person, in offensive advertisements.

The Registrar was directed to acknowledge the Letter from Dr. BARNES, and to inform him that it had been read to the Council.

13. *Read*—The following Report of the Committee on Preliminary Education:—

The Resolution of the Council, under which this Committee is appointed, is—

"That a Committee be appointed to consider the list of Bodies whose Testamurs are considered sufficient evidence of the Student having received a competent Preliminary Education.

"That the Committee do also consider and report whether any plan could be devised, by which the Council could better supervise the Preliminary Examinations, or dispense with the necessity for frequent supervision, or in any other way promote the improvement of the General Preliminary Education of the Medical Student."

(1.) The first question for the consideration of your Committee is the list of Examinations in General Education, which, up to the present time, have been considered sufficient evidence of the Student having received a competent Preliminary Education. The latest edition of these is to be found in the Minutes, vol. v., p. 216. Of these Examinations, some require at least the minimum of subjects laid down by the Council; others do not include all that the Council desires.

An inquiry into the subjects required for certain Examinations has satisfied your Committee that, from the latitude given to the candidate as to the subjects on which he may choose to have his proficiency tested, it is imperative on the Council to require that the Certificate of having passed such Examination shall attest proficiency on ALL those subjects which the Medical Council regard as indispensable. This course has already been taken by some of the Licensing Bodies, but there is reason to apprehend that it has not been uniformly followed.

Again, in several accepted Examinations, there is no provision made for testing the knowledge of the candidate in all the subjects which the Medical Council hold to be essential; and your Committee do not find in the regulations of any of the Licensing Bodies any provision for supplying this deficiency. Your Committee are therefore of opinion, that in issuing for this year the List of Examinations which are to be accepted as sufficient, the Council should recommend that it be coupled with this limitation: provided always, that the Certificate of having passed the Examination testify that the Student has been examined in all those branches which are included in the minimum recommended by the Council.

(2.) The second question requires the Committee to consider and report "whether any plan could be devised, by which the Council could better supervise the Preliminary Examinations?"

Your Committee refer with great satisfaction to the Reports of the Visitation of Preliminary Examinations already made to the Council, more especially as it appears from them that in some cases the subjects of examination have been altered

so as to meet the requirements of the Council. It is their opinion that as much care should be exercised in visiting these Examinations as the strictly Professional ones. It is quite apparent that the defects which require to be remedied in the education of Students of Medicine, are to be found less in the subjects of Professional Study, than in provision for that Preliminary mental culture which would enable the Student to grasp with vigour the varied, intricate, and complicated sciences on which Medicine is founded, or with which it claims affinity.

Your Committee are therefore of opinion, that while the present list of Examinations continues to be sanctioned, the Branch Council in each division of the kingdom should make arrangements for visiting and reporting on them all, whether they are conducted under the superintendence of Medical Boards, or under that of the National Educational Bodies. Your Committee cannot doubt that Visitors appointed by the Medical Council would be cordially welcomed by those by whom such Examinations are conducted.

Your Committee are encouraged in making this recommendation by the following observations made by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow on the Educational Recommendations of last Session:—

"The Faculty would draw attention to the obviously imperfect or partial nature of the Visitations of the Preliminary Examinations recognized by the General Medical Council. It appears that no steps have been taken to report on the Examinations conducted by the National Educational Bodies. It is all the more necessary that this should be done, since it is the admitted policy of the Council ultimately to leave the whole Preliminary Examinations of Medical Students in the hands of these Bodies. It may be that the Council have no right to insist on the inspection of these Examinations by Visitors appointed by them; but it appears anomalous, and must ultimately be subversive of any good end which these Visitations may subserve, for the Council to inspect and report on a certain number of Examinations recognized by them, while the remainder of these Examinations is altogether exempted from their official control."

(3.) In regard to the third question referred to your Committee, "Whether the Council could dispense with the necessity of frequent supervision of these Examinations," your Committee beg to report, that while they hold strongly by the maxim which was enunciated at an early meeting of the Council, and which has never been departed from, that the examinations in subjects of General Education should be ultimately left entirely to the National Educational Bodies, they are doubtful how far this would be expedient in the present state of education in the kingdom.

Should such changes in general education and examination be effected as would be satisfactory to the Council, then the whole charge of this department might safely be relinquished, and the necessity for further supervision removed.

Your Committee are of opinion that, in view of the probability of the introduction of some educational measure into Parliament during the next session, the Council should instruct its Executive Committee to watch over such a measure, seeing how deeply they and the whole Medical profession are interested in it.

(4.) The last question referred to your Committee is "whether the Council can in any other way promote the improvement of the general Preliminary Education of the Medical Student."

Your Committee presume that this could only be effected by a change in the method of Examination, or by an elevation of the standard required.

In regard to the former, they would call attention to the remarks of two of the Visitors for Scotland, at page 53 of the Reports. These gentlemen suggest that it would be desirable, if possible, to diminish greatly the number of the recognized Boards by which the Preliminary Examination for Medical Students is conducted at present, whether in England, Scotland, or Ireland; and they suggest the establishment of joint Boards by the various Licensing Bodies, one for each division of the kingdom.

(5.) In regard to any increase of the number of subjects which the Preliminary Examination should embrace, your Committee cannot conceal from themselves the fact, that even with the

moderate standard of Preliminary Education required, and even with the easy character of the Examination in many cases carried out, the proportion of rejections is very large. This shows, of course, that the means of education in the country must be defective, and unmistakably indicates the great need of some change in the system of secondary schools in this country. It also, however, shows how difficult it will be for the Council to add to the requirements of the Medical Students in General Education.

As it is in connection with this subject, your Committee have had under consideration a portion of a Letter addressed to your Council by the College of Surgeons of England, and which appears in your Minutes of the 29th ult. (vol. vi., pp. 201-202.)

The passage referred to is as follows:

"With respect to the second Resolution, the Council observe that in the list of subjects for recognized Examinations in Arts referred to therein, the second book of Euclid and Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive, are the compulsory subjects beyond those required by this College which it is proposed to add to the requirements in the case of candidates presenting themselves for examination in the year 1869, and that it is further proposed to make Greek a compulsory subject in the year 1870.

"As regards the second book of Euclid and Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive, the Council have resolved that those subjects be added to the list of compulsory subjects in the Preliminary Examination for the diploma of Member of this College, provided the several other Licensing Bodies included in Schedule (A) of the Medical Act of 1858 will also undertake to make them compulsory; but that as they are of opinion that ample notice should be given to candidates of this alteration, they have further resolved that the additional subjects be not required until 1870 instead of 1869.

"With regard to the proposed addition of Greek as a compulsory subject in the year 1870, the Council regret that they cannot concur in this recommendation of the General Medical Council, as they are of opinion that this subject should only be compulsory, as at present, in the

case of candidates for the diploma of Fellow of this College, and should not be required of those for the diploma of Member.

"The Council believe that with the additions which, with the concurrence of the other Licensing Bodies, they propose to make in 1870, already referred to, the Preliminary Examination for the diploma of Member will afford a quite sufficient test of the education of the student in extra-professional subjects.

"Their recent experience of the result of the last Preliminary Examination for the Membership, held at the College, fully bears them out in this belief; inasmuch as no less a number than 74 out of 155 candidates were rejected at that Examination, 67 of that number having failed in Latin, if in no other subject, although the Latin was limited to the second book of Cæsar's Commentaries, 'De Bello Gallico.'

"These facts, in their opinion, tend to show that the requirements of the Examination, with reference at any rate to present students, are sufficiently strict, and that if so many have failed in Latin, the proportion of rejected candidates would be largely and unduly increased by the addition of Greek as a compulsory subject.

"I am to add, that in considering these Resolutions of the General Medical Council, the Council of this College have carefully examined the lists of the several recognized Examinations in Arts, and have adopted the revised list of Examinations contained in Section I. of the enclosed Regulations as proper to be at present recognized by the College."

It appears from this letter that the largest Medical Examining Body in England does not consider two years' notice as sufficient before introducing the very small additions which the Council proposed to make to the branches of Geometry and Algebra, and that even in 1870 it only agrees to introduce the additional branches, "provided the several other Licensing Bodies will agree to make them compulsory."

Your Committee do not consider a condition of this kind as at all necessary, for they cannot doubt, from former experience, that the other Licensing Bodies will adopt the recommendations of the Council.

It is the opinion of your Committee that while the minimum of general Preliminary Education laid down by the Medical Council is very moderate, yet, seeing that in a large proportion of cases

it is difficult to get it satisfactorily fulfilled, it would be unwise to attempt at present any increase of requirements. They are the more decidedly of this opinion as some of these requirements do not come into operation until 1869, and already this period has been objected to by one of the largest Examining Bodies in the kingdom.

(6.) In regard to the subject of Greek, which the Council resolved in 1866 to make compulsory after 1869, your Committee have great doubts whether it is possible at present in our grammar-schools to get such an amount of knowledge of Greek as would be of real use, either as a branch of knowledge or as a means of mental culture; while, therefore, they are most unwilling to recommend the Council to lower its standard of Preliminary Education in any respect, they think it would act wisely in deferring to enforce a knowledge of Greek on all Students until it is seen what direction the reform of the grammar-schools, which cannot now be long postponed, will take.

(7.) It consists with the knowledge of those Members of your Committee who have had experience in the Examination of Medical Students, that they are extremely deficient in that precision of thought and language which would be conferred by some knowledge of the art of reasoning, and of the first principles of logic. No means, however, exist for acquiring a knowledge of this branch, at present, in many schools, and not even in all our colleges. Your Committee are, however, so satisfied with the value, and also with the practicability of the introduction of such an important branch of study, that they would recommend that the subject should, before next Meeting of Council, be considered and reported on by each Branch Council, and that they be instructed to inquire how far such an addition to the ordinary Preliminary Education of the Medical Student is desirable; and if it be considered desirable, how it could best be carried out.

(8.) In conclusion, your Committee consider it their duty to impress on the Council the necessity of securing that the Preliminary Examination should in all cases be really Preliminary,

and that the Licensing Boards should be recommended to make this rule absolute. One great use of General Education is to confer that amount of mental preparation which will enable the Student to profit by his Professional Studies; and every teacher will endorse the opinion of the Committee, that in proportion as the mind of the Student has been prepared by general culture, in the same proportion will be his progress in his Medical Studies.

ALEXANDER WOOD,
Chairman.

Moved by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD; *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Report on Preliminary Education be received and entered on the Minutes."

The Report was then taken into consideration.

Moved by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to:*

"That it be recommended to the Licensing Boards not to accept the Certificate of proficiency in General (Preliminary) Education from any of the Bodies, the names of which are contained in the list annually circulated, unless such Certificate testify that the Student to whom it has been granted has been examined in—

"1. English Language, including Grammar and Composition.

"2. Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. Algebra, including Simple Equations.

"3. Geometry—First two books of Euclid.

"4. Latin, including Translation and Grammar.

"And in one of the following optional subjects:—

"Greek.

"French.

"German.

"Natural Philosophy, including { Mechanics. Hydrostatics. Pneumatics."

The hour of Six having arrived, the further consideration of the Report of the Committee on Preliminary Education was adjourned.

Confirmed—GEORGE BURROWS, M.D.,
President.

(*No.* 115.)

GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1868.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.

Present—

Dr. BURROWS, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Mr. COOPER.	Dr. LEET.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. PAGET.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. PARKES.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. RUMSEY.
Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. STOKES.
Dr. THOMSON.	

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. FLEMING; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Council at its rising to-day adjourn till Monday at 12 o'clock."

2. The adjourned consideration of the Report of the Committee on Preliminary Education was resumed.

Moved by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. THOMSON; and *Agreed to:*

"That in re-issuing the regulation regarding the Examination in English adopted last year (Minutes, vol. v., p. 224) the following be added:

"Provided always that an Examination may be accepted as satisfactory that secures, on the part of the candidate passing it, a sufficient grammatical knowledge of English."

Moved by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Branch Councils be requested to make arrangements for visiting and reporting on such Preliminary Examinations as have not already been visited, and regarding which it may appear to them desirable to procure information. That the Reports made on these Examinations be transmitted in the usual manner to the Executive Committee for the consideration of the General Council at their next Session."

Moved by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Executive Committee be instructed to watch over any Bill that may be introduced into Parliament for the improvement of General Education, with a view of having such arrangements made as will enable the various Licensing Boards to secure the due Preliminary Education of Medical Students."

Moved by Dr. FLEMING; *Seconded* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD; and *Agreed to:*

"That it be remitted to the Branch Councils to consider and report how far it would conduce to a more efficient and satisfactory system of conducting the Examination of Students in Preliminary Education, if a Board was appointed by the General Medical Council, or by each Branch Council, to arrange and conduct, under their supervision, these Examinations; and that, should the Branch Councils approve of such a system, they be requested to indicate any difficulties which may stand in the way, and the method by which they would propose to carry it out. The Reports to be transmitted to the Executive Committee at least one month before the next Session of the Council."

Moved by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. EMBLETON; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Medical Council, while unwilling to come to any resolution that will have the appearance of lowering the standard of Preliminary Education, is of opinion that the year 1870 will be too soon to transfer Greek from the optional to the compulsory subjects."

Moved by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. RUMSEY; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Branch Councils be instructed to consider and report how far it be desirable to add some knowledge of the elements of Logic to the Preliminary Examination of the Medical Student, and, if considered desirable, how it could best be carried out."

3. *Read*—The following Report of the Pharmacy Bill Committee:

The Committee appointed to consider and report on the Bill for the regulation of Pharmacy now before Parliament, beg to submit the following Report to the General Medical Council; and they desire to state that, in considering the matter, they have had the advantage of the presence of Mr. SANDFORD, President, and of Mr. BREMRIDGE, Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The course adopted was, in the first instance, to read the Recommendations, in order, of the Committee of the General Medical Council on the Pharmacy Question in 1865, and to ask the President and the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society for information as to the reasons of the promoters of the Bill for not adopting the suggestions of that Committee. Mr. SANDFORD and Mr. BREMRIDGE most kindly and most frankly met all the questions. The following are the questions and replies, divided under the two heads, "Pharmacy," and "Sale of Poisons."

PHARMACY.

Suggestion No. 1.—Why was this suggestion (*vide* vol. iii., p. 303, Minutes of General Medical Council), proposing to extend the Bill to Ireland, not adopted?

Reply.—1st. That the Pharmacy Bill of 1852 did not extend to Ireland.

2*nd.* That the promoters were informed that the Dispensing Chemists of Ireland were a superior class of men to those in England.

3rd. That the promoters do not now object to the extension of the provisions of the Bill to Ireland.

Suggestion No. 2.—Why was it not rendered imperative on all Chemists and Druggists to follow the formularies of the *British Pharmacopœia* in compounding prescriptions?

Reply.—It was considered that such compulsion was not within their jurisdiction, but belonged wholly to higher authorities. The promoters do not object to the insertion of such provision.

Suggestion No. 3.—Why are persons admitted on what appear to be too easy terms, and why are the privileges, proposed in 1865 to be given only to those then in business, now extended by the present Bill to a wider class of unqualified persons?

Reply.—That such extension was proposed in accordance with the principle generally adopted by Parliament for the protection of vested interests; that a Committee of the House of Commons in 1865 recommended a liberal consideration of such interests, and that without such extension the Bill would have no chance of passing through Parliament.

Suggestion No. 4.—Why is some provision not inserted (vol. iii., p. 304) to prohibit Dispensing Chemists from practising any branch of Medicine or Surgery?

Reply.—1*st.* That the power to prevent unqualified persons from practising Medicine or Surgery rested, in their opinion, with a higher authority.

2*nd.* That they object as strongly as any others to Dispensing Chemists practising Medicine or Surgery, and that Sect. VIII. of the Pharmacy Act of 1852, which remains in force by this Bill, strictly excludes any Examination in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery from the Examinations.

Sale of Poisons.

Suggestion No. 1.—Why are not the provisions of the Arsenic Act extended to the sale of all the more fatal poisons?

Reply.—That the provisions of the Arsenic Act remain a dead letter.

Suggestion No. 2.—What restrictions as to the sale of Poisons are to be imposed upon registered Chemists?

Reply.—There was no restriction in the original Draft, but Clause No. 1, as amended in the House of Lords, provides that all Chemists shall "conform to such regulations as to keeping and selling of such Poisons as may be prescribed by the Pharmaceutical Society, with the consent of the Privy Council." The promoters of the Bill consider this restriction quite sufficient.

Suggestion No. 3.—Why does not the list of Poisons in Schedule (A) include Opium?

Reply.—Opium was included in the first Draft of the Bill, but the promoters of the Bill received such strong representations from Chemists residing principally in Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and Norfolk, against interfering with their business—Opium, as they stated, being one of their chief articles of trade—that the promoters felt compelled to strike Opium out of Schedule (A); but that Clause 2 of the Bill provides for the addition, from time to time, of any article deemed a Poison to Schedule (A), with the consent of the Privy Council, and that, at any time, it and any other Poisons might be so inserted.

Your Committee now beg to report their own conclusions, and they would here recommend the introduction of the single word "Pharmacist," together with the several terms now used, "Chemist and Druggist," "Compounding Chemist," "Pharmaceutial Chemist," &c., as being more distinctive in designation, more in accord with "Pharmacy," and being likely to meet with general acceptance.

Pharmacy.

Your Committee desire, in the first place, to correct a mistake in the information conveyed to the promoters of the Bill, viz., "That the Dispensing Chemists of Ireland are a superior class of men to those in England." The fact is, that there are no such persons in

Ireland as Compounding Chemists, while there are more than 6000 Compounding Chemists in England and Wales. The only persons permitted to compound Medicines in Ireland are Licentiates of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, any other person opening a shop for compounding Medicines in Ireland being liable to a fine of £20 for every offence of compounding a prescription, at the prosecution of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland; and to obtain such Licence it is required by the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland that the candidate should have gone through a four years' course of study of Anatomy, Surgery, Medicine, and Midwifery.

Your Committee are of opinion that some provision should be introduced into the Bill by which Pharmacists, duly examined according to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act of 1852, and registered under the proposed Act, shall be permitted to open shop in like manner in Ireland as in England, without being liable to prosecution or infliction of penalty; and that, if there be any obstacle in the Apothecaries' Act of Ireland to prevent the licensing by the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland of Pharmacists in Ireland, that obstacle should be removed, giving reciprocity of practising Pharmacy throughout the United Kingdom.

In reference to the introduction of a clause rendering it compulsory on Pharmacists to follow the formulary of the *British Pharmacopœia*, the Committee observe that the obligation to compound according to the formulary of the *British Pharmacopœia* is provided for to some extent by Sections II. and III. of Act 25 & 26 Vict., c. 91, which are as follows:—

Sect. II.—"The exclusive right of publishing, printing, and "selling the said *Pharmacopœia* shall rest in the said General "Council, subject to this proviso: that it shall be lawful for the "Commissioners of the Treasury from time to time to fix the price "at which copies of the said work are to be sold to the public."

Sect. III.—"The *British Pharmacopœia*, when published, shall "for all purposes be deemed to be substituted throughout Great "Britain and Ireland for the several above-mentioned Pharma-"copœias, and any Act of Parliament, Order in Council, or custom

" relating to any such last-mentioned Pharmacopœias shall be " deemed, after the publication of the *British Pharmacopœia*, to " refer to such Pharmacopœia."

Your Committee regret that this Act of Parliament, or the above sections, were not printed in the last edition of the *Pharmacopœia*, as they were in the first, and suggest to the Council the propriety of giving them publicity.

Your Committee are, however, of opinion that the above sections are not sufficient to enforce the desired object, and recommend that a provision should be introduced into the Bill, to render it imperative on all registered Pharmacists to dispense Medicine in strict accordance with the *British Pharmacopœia*, unless when otherwise specially directed in written prescriptions.

Your Committee beg to call particular attention to the provisions of this Bill, which would register indiscriminately every person who may be at the present time engaged, even partially, in the business of Chemist and Druggist. The proposal in this Bill goes farther than the corresponding proposal in the Bill of 1865, inasmuch as it would qualify for registration every assistant and every apprentice of two years' standing. To such extensions your Committee strongly object.

In a measure which constitutes a Registered Body, to which would be committed the power and responsibility of dispensing Medicines which may be poisonous, or injurious, or worthless if not properly prepared and from pure materials, some better plea for indiscriminate registration should be adduced than the protection of vested interests. The health and safety of the community are surely of more consideration than the vested interests of traders. Your Committee therefore recommend that the legalized right to dispense Medicine should be confined to members of the Pharmaceutical Society, and to such other existing Chemists and Druggists as the Council of that Society may recommend for the privilege of registration.

On the question of inserting a stringent clause in the Pharmacy Bill to prevent Pharmacists from practising any branch of

Medicine or Surgery, your Committee observe that they would be liable, in common with all other unqualified persons, to the penalties provided in the Medical Act of 1858; but your Committee are of opinion that such provision is not sufficient, and that a provision of a similar kind to that recommended by the Committee of 1865 should be added to Clause 16 of the present Bill, after the words "Medical Practitioner," viz.: "or entitle any person registered under this Act to practise Medicine or Surgery, or any branch of Medicine or Surgery."

Sale of Poisons.

Your Committee, as already stated, are informed that the Provisions of the Arsenic Act have become a dead letter; and if such be the case, they would not recommend that the provisions of the said Act should be embodied in this Bill.

Your Committee are of opinion that Clause No. 1 of the present Bill would sufficiently provide for the regulation of the sale of Poisons, if the same power were extended to the General Medical Council as to the Pharmaceutical Society, viz., to represent to the Privy Council what substances in their opinion should be inserted in Schedule (A) as Poisons, and, from time to time, to make such other representations to the Privy Council for the protection of the public as may seem advisable.

With regard to the omission of Opium from the list, your Committee are of opinion that Opium should be inserted either at once, or under the provisions of Clause 1; and that the reasons which have been put before this Committee, viz., that regulations as to the sale of Opium would interfere with the trade profits of Druggists in certain parts of England, constitute, in the opinion of your Committee, the strongest grounds for inserting Opium in the list of Poisons.

With regard to the sale of Opium and other Poisons in Ireland, there is already in force in Ireland an Act, 31 Geo. iii, cap. 34,

applying to the sale of Arsenic, &c.; and it may be advisable, in the next session of Parliament, to consider the expediency of extending the provisions of that Act, or of the present Bill, to that part of the United Kingdom.

H. W. RUMSEY,
Chairman.

Moved by Dr. RUMSEY; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Report be received and entered on the Minutes."

Confirmed—GEORGE BURROWS, M.D.,
President.

(*No.* 116.)

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, MONDAY, JULY 6, 1868.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.

Present—

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. FLEMING.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. COOPER.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. LEET.
Dr. PAGET.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. RUMSEY.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar.*

The Council assembled at Twelve o'clock, when Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS was requested to take the Chair.

1. The Council took into consideration the Report of the Pharmacy Bill Committee, which was read at the last Meeting.

Read—The following Letter from the Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the British Medical Association.

THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE OF THE
BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
39, OXFORD TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.
July 3rd, 1868.

SIR,

I am directed to forward a copy of a Resolution unanimously passed at a Meeting of this Committee, and to request you to bring it under the notice of the General Medical Council.

I am, SIR,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) SEPTIMUS GIBBON,
Hon. Secretary.

To THE REGISTRAR
Of the General Medical Council.

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

"That this Committee having considered the Draft of a Medical Acts Amendment Bill, prepared by the General Medical Council, are of opinion that it is most desirable that clauses should be introduced into the same, providing for the *direct* representation of all registered Medical Practitioners on the Council."

I enclose a copy of the Report of the Committee in 1865, on the Pharmaceutical Society's "Sale of Poisons and Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill." This Committee has applied to the Home Office and Privy Council Office to have this Bill referred to a Select Committee of the House of Commons, with a view to place the Schedule of Poisons and the Examination of Pharmaciens (if any) under the control of the General Medical Council.

LORD ROBERT MONTAGUE has undertaken to move that the Bill be so referred.

S. G.

Moved by Dr. RUMSEY; *Seconded* by Dr. SHARPEY; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Communication from the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the British Medical Association now read be entered on the Minutes."

Moved by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to:*

"That the term 'Pharmacist' be introduced in the wording of the Act, as synonymous with the terms 'Compounding Chemist,' 'Pharmaceutic Chemist,' 'Chemist,' or 'Druggist.'"

Moved by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to:*

"That from and after the passing of this Act 'Pharmacists,' or 'Dispensing Chemists,' or 'Druggists,' duly qualified to open shops or establishments in England for the compounding of Medicines shall in like manner be deemed duly qualified to open like shops or establishments in Ireland, and shall not be liable to penalty or fine for so doing, and that in like manner persons licensed in Pharmacy, and registered by the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, shall not be liable to penalty or fine for so doing in Great Britain."

Moved by Sir D. CORRIGAN; and *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE:

"That in Clause 1 of the Pharmacy Bill, after the words 'may be prescribed,' should be inserted the words 'by the General Medical Council or,' and that in Clause 2, line 3, similar words should be inserted after the word 'and,' and again after the word 'thereupon' in line 7."

The Motion was *Negatived.*

Moved by Dr. RUMSEY; and *Seconded* by Dr. PAGET:

"That this Council recommends the omission of the words 'the Pharmaceutical Society, with the consent of' in the latter part of Clause 1."

The Motion was *Negatived.*

Moved by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to:*

"That Opium should be inserted in Schedule (A)."

Moved by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN; *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *Agreed to:*

"That Clauses 3 and 4 be so amended so as to limit the registration of 'Pharmacists,' or 'Chemists and Druggists,' to Members of the Pharmaceutical Society, and to such other existing 'Chemists and Druggists' as the Council of that Society may recommend as fit to be placed on the Registry."

Moved by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to:*

"That all 'Pharmacists' should be required to compound Medicines according to the formularies of the *British Pharmacopœia*, unless otherwise specially directed in written prescriptions."

Moved by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN; *Seconded* by Mr. COOPER; and *Agreed to:*

"That there should be a clause introduced, to provide that Registration under the Act shall not entitle any person so registered to practise Medicine or Surgery, or any branch of Medicine or Surgery."

Moved by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to:*

"That a deputation, consisting of the PRESIDENT, Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN, Dr. RUMSEY, Dr. LEET, and Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD, be requested to place, without delay, before the Home Secretary the Resolutions of the General Medical Council in reference to a Report of the Pharmacy Bill Committee, this day considered by the General Council, placing in his hands both the Report of the Committee and the Resolutions adopted by the Council."

At a subsequent period of the Meeting, Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN, in the absence of Dr. RUMSEY, Chairman of the Committee on Pharmacy, reported to the Council that the Deputation had had an interview with Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, and had handed to him the Resolutions of the General Medical Council agreed to this day, and that Sir JAMES FERGUSSON had promised to give the Resolutions and Report of the Committee his best attention in the progress of the Bill through the House.

The Roll was called at Two o'clock; Dr. BURROWS, *President*, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. *Read*—The following Report of the Committee on Observations by the Licensing Bodies, and on the Reports of Visitations of Examinations of 1867–68:

The Committee appointed June 24, 1868, have read over and carefully considered the two sets of documents referred to them, viz.:

I.—OBSERVATIONS OF THE LICENSING BODIES UPON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE MEDICAL COUNCIL ON THE VISITATIONS OF EXAMINATIONS.

II.—THE REPORTS OF VISITATIONS OF EXAMINATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE SINCE THE LAST SESSION OF THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

The Committee have extracted from these documents such facts and opinions as seem most deserving the attention of the Council, when considering how the Examinations may be further improved, and rendered more completely satisfactory. The Committee have made comments of their own, when these seemed needful.

I.—OBSERVATIONS OF THE LICENSING BODIES.

The Royal College of Physicians of London.

The College seems to have misapprehended a remark in the Committee-Report of last year. From overlooking the bearing of the words "at each table," the College has unfortunately been led to form the opinion "that the Committee has been misled by the Report of the Visitors;" and in order to correct a supposed error of the Committee, the College adds "that every candidate is always examined on each subject by two Examiners."

The Committee were well aware of this fact, because it is expressly so stated by the Visitors at the commencement of their Report. But the object in both Reports is to draw attention to the fact that the two Examiners are in every case separated at the *vivâ voce* Examinations, so that each sits by himself at a separate table.

The Committee and the Visitors therefore expressed their own convictions, and bore in mind also the strongly expressed opinions of several Members of Council, in regard to other Examining Bodies, that it was open to serious objections, first, that an Examiner should in any case examine by himself, in the absence of a second Examiner or an Assessor, and secondly, that an Examiner should examine his own pupils.

The College has made its Anatomical Examinations more practical, and has thus anticipated the suggestions of the Committee. The Physiological Examination also has now its practical part.

The Examination for the Membership is made more comprehensive, and includes the additional subjects of "The Principles of Public Health," and "Psychological Medicine."

The following new provisions in the Bye-Laws of the College are an important step towards the combination of Licensing Bodies:

Any candidate who shall produce satisfactory evidence of having passed an Examination on Anatomy and Physiology, conducted by any of the Bodies named in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act, and recognized by the College as requiring a Course of Study and an Examination satisfactory to the College, will be exempt from re-examination on the subjects of the Primary Examination.

Every candidate who shall have obtained a Degree in Surgery at

a University in the United Kingdom, or shall have passed the Examination in Surgery conducted by one of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, Edinburgh or Ireland, after a course of study and an Examination satisfactory to the College, is exempt from re-examination on Surgical Anatomy and on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

The Royal College of Surgeons of England.

The Council of the College state (November 19, 1867) "That the Surgical Practical Examination already embraces the points suggested in the Report of the Committee; and that the suggestions of the Committee in relation to operations on the dead body and Clinical Surgical Examinations, are under the consideration of the Council, with a view, if possible, to carry them into effect."

On the subject of combination of Licensing Bodies, the Council of the College state that they "are desirous, and have recently been endeavouring to carry out, as far as the Charters of the College will permit, the combination here advocated, so as to diminish the number of Examinations on the same subjects required of candidates for qualifications in Medicine and Surgery."

On the subject of questions to be answered in writing, the College is of opinion, that the example quoted by the Committee is not applicable to the Examinations at the College.

As to the choice of Examiners, "the Council of the College are of opinion that when teachers are included in an Examining Board, they should not in any case be allowed to examine the pupils from the School or Hospital to which they respectively belong. The Examiners of the College are elected under Charter for the period of five years, being eligible for re-election at the termination of that period, and in the opinion of the Council, Examiners, whether belonging to the Licensing Body or not, should only be elected for definite periods, with power of re-appointment."

The Society of Apothecaries of London.

The Committee have great satisfaction in observing that the Court of Examiners have introduced the system of Clinical Medical

Examinations, and that the suggestions of last year's Committee as to Practical Examinations in the various subjects "have been already carried out to a considerable extent," and that "the Court are now devising means for making the Practical Examinations still more efficient."

The University of Oxford.

The Committee of the Council of this University "are strongly of opinion that a combination of Pass-examining Bodies is urgently called for, unless indeed the Government should institute a central Pass-examining Board. They wish to express their hearty desire that the University should co-operate with the Medical Council or with the Government in promoting any national plan, in which the University may be called on to take part, which will insure a simple, comprehensive, and reasonably uniform mode of educating and examining the generality of young men destined for the profession of Medicine. But they have no doubt that the University would wish to reserve to itself the right of legislation as to the nature of its own higher or Honour standards."

The University of Cambridge.

With respect to the questions to be answered in writing, the Board of Medical Studies of the University remark that "Conciseness and clearness in the questions are important; the Board, however, think it well to remark, that unless the questions are sufficiently numerous, and embrace a sufficient variety of the details of each subject, they will not adequately test the knowledge of the candidate. In this University the written questions are in all cases submitted to the whole body of Examiners for consideration and revision, if desirable, before being proposed to the candidates; the advantage of this system has been so great, that the Board can strongly recommend its general adoption. They also think that the written answers should be submitted to two Examiners."

They approve of a numerical method of judging the results of examinations, but remark that "Whatever the minimum number of marks may be, they think that the attaining such number should not be considered sufficient if the candidate has made mistakes indicating gross ignorance, especially in subjects having immediate relation to the practice of the profession. They think that the minimum number of marks should vary on different subjects, being highest in those which are of most practical importance, and that a high general aggregate of marks should not be allowed to compensate for complete failure in any one subject."

The University of Durham.

The Committee are glad to observe that Euclid and Algebra are now included in the subjects of the Examination for Registration of Medical Students. Some remarks of the University on Greek as a compulsory subject of education for all Medical Students, the Committee have thought proper to be referred to the Committee on General Education now sitting.

The University approves of the suggestions of last year's Committee on the combination of Licensing Bodies, Practical Examinations, the Oral Examination, and the choice of Examiners.

The University of London

Offers no opinion on the general principle of the combination of Licensing Bodies, but "cannot hold out any expectation that they will be willing to accept the Examinations of any other Licensing Board in substitution for their own."

The University of Edinburgh.

The Committee are glad to observe that "The Medical Faculty carry out the plan of having two Examiners present at each Oral Examination, and both Examiners give their opinion as to the merits of the candidate."

The Committee observe that in all the Examinations of the University, in the subjects of both general and professional education, a candidate, though failing in one or even two subjects of the Examination, is allowed to pass in the rest, and that his re-examination is confined to those subjects only in which he has failed. It does not appear after what interval of time the re-examination takes place; but the Committee would observe that, if any considerable interval occurs between the two Examinations, the effect of this arrangement must be to facilitate the passing of men of inferior capacity.

University of Aberdeen.

The Committee have much satisfaction in observing that the practice of exempting certain candidates from an Oral Examination, on account of the excellence of their written answers, has been abandoned "out of deference to the expressed opinion of the General Medical Council."

University of Glasgow.

On the subject of "the combination of Licensing Bodies" the Medical Faculty of the University state that they "would gladly receive *ad eundem* all recognised University Examinations, except the final one."

In respect to Practical Examinations, the "Faculty cordially concur in the opinion that Practical Examinations are highly desirable, and they have already instituted these in all the subjects in which they appeared feasible. At the same time they would observe that there are limits to the full development of such Examinations, and that in certain instances it may be sufficient, and indeed may be of more importance, to elicit proof that a candidate has previously gone through a satisfactory practical course of instruction; and considering that the whole tendency of the Examining Boards in late years has been to give more and more of a practical character to Examinations, they deem it

unadvisable at present to lay down very formal or detailed regulations as to the manner in which such Examinations are to be conducted."

The Faculty are not favourable to the publication of Examination Papers in professional subjects.

University of St. Andrew's.

The University concurs generally in the suggestions of the Committee, but "they defer expressing any opinion on the subject of 'combination of Licensing Bodies' till a definite plan has been submitted for consideration."

Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

"The College would desire to be divested of all responsibility as to the Preliminary Examinations in subjects of General Education."

The College has combined with the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and also with the Faculty of Glasgow, for the purpose "of granting a double qualification in Medicine and Surgery. The College has already decided that all Students who desire its Licence must pass the practical Clinical Examinations; but the College does not consider that this requirement should extend to gentlemen who already hold a qualification from a recognized Licensing Board."

The Committee are of opinion that when a candidate holds a Surgical qualification only, his exemption from a Clinical Medical Examination is very objectionable.

"With regard to the practical Examination in Chemistry, and the other subjects, the College is of opinion that when the number of candidates is small, the system proposed by the Committee might be carried out, but that when the number is considerable, it could only be at great expense, and with much loss of time."

The Committee think that in these matters "expense" and "loss of time" should be only secondary considerations, and that when

the number of candidates, and therefore of fees, is large, the expense of examining them is of less importance.

Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

The College had, previously to the Committee's Report of last year, added to the number of their questions on paper, but they state that they "prefer rather to trust to the Oral and Practical Examinations" than to a further extension of the Written Examination.

"The College have been for some time maturing a scheme for carrying out Practical and Clinical Surgical Examinations. This will be enforced at all Examinations for their diplomas after this date (November 1867).

"The College are strongly impressed with the desirability of having as much Practical Examination as possible in all subjects which admit of it. The College consider this test as most important, and are prepared to carry it out as far as circumstances will permit."

They have already carried it out in Materia Medica, and are prepared to carry it out in Chemistry.

"The College are of opinion that, in every instance, not less than two Examiners should be present at the *Oral Examination* of each candidate on each subject, and that the decision should be based on the opinions of both Examiners after consultation."

The practice of this College has always been to elect their Examiners annually by ballot of the Fellows.

Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

The observations on Preliminary Examinations have been remitted to the Committee now sitting on General Education.

The Faculty state "that a practical Clinical Examination, both in Medicine and Surgery, now forms a constituent part of the Pass Examination;" and, "that they had to a considerable extent anticipated the Suggestions made by the Committee under the head of 'Practical Examinations.'"

The Faculty have also anticipated "several of the more important practical suggestions of the Committee, such as those regarding combined Examinations, the Oral Examinations, and the choice of Examiners."

University of Dublin.

The authorities of the University retain their opinion as to the relative efficiency of the Oral Examination *in Class*. "Experience has led" them to think it, at least, as efficient "as the ordinary method of examining each candidate apart. Amongst many other advantages, it affords the means of securing a most important object, namely, the perfect publicity and fairness of the Examinations, in a degree not to be obtained by any other method."

The want of a Clinical Medical Examination, pointed out last year, is to be supplied. "A beginning has been made, and it is hoped that by degrees this Examination may be more extensively employed."

Queen's University in Ireland.

No observations have been received.

King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland.

"The Examiners for the licences of this College are elected from amongst the Fellows by ballot, and are selected with special regard to the subjects of Examination: they are elected annually, and, as a rule, hold office for not more than two years.

"Summonses are issued to all Fellows of the College, notifying the day and hour of each Examination, and requesting their attendance. A public notice is also posted in the College, announcing that the Examinations are open to all its Licentiates. In this way is secured the presence of persons most competent to judge of the nature and extent of each Examination; who, moreover, have the strongest interest in seeing that a sufficient standard of Examination is maintained, that thereby their own qualification and the position of their College may continue to command confidence and respect:

and the College desires to express its opinion that this is the best form of 'Visitations of Examinations' that has, as yet, been devised."

Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

In regard to the combination of Licensing Bodies, the Council of this College state that they "have repeatedly had under their consideration the propriety of uniting with the College of Physicians in this city, for the purpose of having a conjoint examination, in virtue of which the successful candidate should receive a double qualification, but difficulties have started up which hitherto have proved insurmountable."

"The Practical Examination of Candidates is being attended to more particularly every session, and is found to be very effective; and in future is to be improved by requiring the performance of operations on the dead body for Letters Testimonial, as it has always been the practice for the Fellowship Examination."

The College have found great benefit from the system of introducing written questions into the Examination.

The Examinations of the College appear to be still liable to criticism in two points, which were noticed in the Report of last year's Committee, viz., the paucity of paper-questions, and the shortness of the time occupied in testing the qualifications of the candidates.

"All the Examinations are public to the Fellows and Licentiates of the College. All the candidates are examined separately, and a Member of Council is present with each of them. With reference to the decisions being given without conference, this Council has to report that the voting of each Examiner is by marks, the minimum of which will pass the candidate is equal to one-third of the maximum of the marks that can be awarded to the candidate; that each Examiner has it in his power to stop any candidate who shows extreme ignorance of the subject in which he has been examined, by giving him an 0 or cypher; and that in every instance, the marks are compared in the presence of all the Examiners and of the attending Council."

The Committee understand that this minimum of one-third is a minimum of all the marks that can be awarded in all the subjects of examination collectively. The Committee are of opinion that there should also be *minima* for the several subjects individually.

Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.

The Court of Examiners are in favour of combining the Examinations of the Licensing Bodies, "provided due regard be had to local wants and wishes, and to the maintenance of the rights of the respective Bodies."

The Court approve of practical Examinations, and adopt them "as far as circumstances permit, but they apprehend that this mode of testing the knowledge of candidates cannot be adequately carried out, so as 'to make it completely satisfactory,' until catechetical and Practical Examinations are regularly employed by professors and teachers throughout the entire course of Medical education.

"The Court are of opinion that not less than forty per cent. of the collective answers, written and oral, should constitute the minimum for passing."

The Committee agree with the Court; but are also of opinion that a minimum should likewise be fixed upon for *each subject* separately.

NUMERICAL METHOD AND UNIFORM STANDARD OF JUDGING OF RESULTS OF EXAMINATION.

To prevent repetition, the Committee have thought it best to put together the observations on the numerical system proposed by the Committee of last year as a basis of comparison between the examinations of different Bodies.

Seven of the Licensing Bodies (viz., Universities of Oxford, Aberdeen, and Dublin; the Queen's University in Ireland; the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland; the College of Surgeons in Ireland) either make no remarks or decline to make any on the subject.

One Body (Apothecaries' Hall in Ireland) approves the plan as like their own, and proposes to try it, but makes no remark as to its applicability for a uniform standard.

One Body (University of Cambridge) has tried the plan, and found it easy and unobjectionable, but doubts whether any trustworthy system of comparison between the Examinations of different Boards would be given by it.

Three Bodies (Universities of London, Durham, and St. Andrew's), without expressly giving an opinion as to the plan for individual Examinations, or not disapproving of it, express the same doubts as the University of Cambridge, on its applicability as a standard of the relative efficiency of Examination.

Several Bodies express opinions condemnatory of the plan, as complicated and unworkable, or as inferior to those in use. The Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, the Society of Apothecaries in London, the College of Surgeons of England, in various terms and degrees speak unfavourably of it; and the latter body, as far as can be judged, is unfavourable to a numerical system of any kind.

Of these Bodies expressing an adverse opinion, the University of Edinburgh expressly recognizes the desirability of a uniform standard, though it doubts the possibility of finding one, and the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh believes that it is more easy to be convinced of the desirability of a uniform standard than to fix on one.

On considering all the Reports, it is evident that the time has not come for the proper settlement of this question. That the plan as proposed is easy of application, the trial made of it by the University of Cambridge shows; that it would indicate at a glance not only the subjects, but the length of time occupied in each, in

the Examinations of the different Licensing Bodies, is self-evident; but at present, at any rate, as it is virtually considered by all the Licensing Bodies who have given an opinion to be fallacious as a standard of comparison, the Committee would recommend the Council to let the matter rest. At the same time they would repeat the opinion of last year, that a uniform mode of judging of Examinations is desirable, and that the numerical system is the best. To this they would add, that if one uniform numerical plan of judging and stating results were adopted by all Licensing Bodies, this of itself would be a great gain, and might lead ultimately to a system perfect enough to allow of comparison between the Examinations of different Licensing Bodies. It was always intended by those who proposed the numerical plan of last year that the Medical Council should exercise a control over the standard of the Licensing Bodies, by comparing some of the answers and the number of marks awarded in the several Examinations, so as to see if any Licensing Body were fixing too low a standard. A supervision in this way could be carried on from year to year with very great facility and very little loss of time, and thus a fair comparison between the Examinations might become possible. It is inevitable but that in a few years the question will again arise, and it will be best to defer all further consideration of it till then.

II.—REPORTS OF THE VISITORS OF EXAMINATIONS.

(1867-68.)

1. English Universities and Licensing Bodies.

University of Durham.

The Committee have already noticed the addition of Euclid and Algebra to the subjects of Examination for the Registration of Medical Students. The Reporters state that "in all the papers the questions are good, though rather easy. If a high standard of

answering be enforced, such an Examination may serve well for the present as a minimum test of general education."

With respect to Visitation of other Examinations in England, *see* resolution of English Branch Council, Minutes of General Medical Council, June 27, 1868.

2. Scottish Universities and Licensing Bodies.

University of Edinburgh.

Preliminary Examination.—The suggestions made by the Reporters last year for the improvement of the Examination in English have this year been fully carried out.

University of Aberdeen.

Examination on Clinical Medicine and Surgery for the Medical Degree.—The Report states that the Examination is quite satisfactory.

University of Glasgow.

Preliminary Examination in General Education.—It appears from the Report that this Examination is not, in all respects, satisfactory. "The extensive alterations in it proposed by the University show that they themselves are not satisfied with it," and there can be no doubt "that under the new *regime* it will be greatly improved."

Examination in Botany and Chemistry for the Medical Degree.—A very satisfactory Examination.

Clinical Examinations in Medicine for the Degree in Medicine.—The Examination is thorough and complete. A detailed account of it is given by the Reporters.

University of St. Andrew's.

Examination for Degree of M.D. — All the candidates were registered Medical practitioners above the age of forty years. The Examination was both written and oral, and the plan pursued was "judicious and well-arranged;" but there is no mention of any Practical or Clinical Examination.

Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

Examination of Candidates who already possess a qualification.—This is exclusively oral. The reporter states that it "is in every respect highly creditable to the College." There is no mention of any Clinical Examination.

Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

Examination in Clinical Surgery.—"A thorough and fair test of the practical knowledge possessed by the candidates."

Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

Preliminary Examinations.—"On the whole, this is a satisfactory examination, and creditable to the Body by which it has been instituted."

Clinical Examinations in Medicine and Surgery.—These Clinical Examinations have been introduced since last year. The Reporters state that they are conducted satisfactorily.

Double Qualification of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh.

Preliminary Examination.—Some of the candidates had passed on several subjects previously. Of the five subjects of Examination, three only were compulsory, viz., English, Latin, and Arithmetic: the other two were allowed to be selected at the option of the candidate. This option would enable a student to avoid Examination in Geometry and Algebra.

First Professional Examination.—Reported to be "fair and judicious;" but in Chemistry, no analysis or testing was required.

Final Examination.—Reported to be "sufficiently extensive, varied, and searching, and yet not unduly difficult."

Double Qualification of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

"No practical or analytical test was applied to the candidate during his Chemical Examination."

3. The Irish Universities and Licensing Bodies.

University of Dublin.

The accuracy of this Report having been questioned by the Representative of the University, the Committee have conferred with the Reporter, and have ascertained that on one point there has been misapprehension. The Report disapproves of the supposed practice of the University of announcing publicly the failure of a candidate. The Committee have ascertained that such is not the custom.

Moreover, the statement that the Examiners are the Professors seems to require some qualification, or at least explanation. Two of the Examiners are not Professors, and two of the Examiners, though Professors, are not Teachers.

The Report of last year referred to the Surgical Clinical Examinations as excellent. At the Visitation now reported there seems to have been no Clinical Examination either in Surgery or Medicine.

Queen's University in Ireland.

Examination in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Botany, and Materia Medica.—The Reporter states that the Oral Examination "was conducted *practically* in the case of all the subjects specified, with the exceptions of Chemistry and Pharmacy; and a longer time was given to the examination of each candidate than on the occasion of my former visit; each being subjected to a sufficient test of proficiency in the several subjects of Examination, with the two exceptions referred to.

"Three Professors conjointly carried on the Anatomical Examination, and one Professor, singly, conducted each of the others."

King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland.

"Should a candidate fail at an Examination he can be re-examined, but not until two months at least have elapsed since the time of his rejection.

"All the Fellows and Licentiates of the College may be present at the Examinations.

"The College will, as heretofore, permit the student to qualify in Arts at any time within the first two years of Professional Study."

The Committee draw the attention of the Council to this fact.

At this Visitation "seven gentlemen presented themselves as candidates, all of whom were Licentiates of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and were therefore, by a Bye-law of the College, relieved from examination in Anatomy, Physiology, Practical Anatomy, Chemistry, and Practical Chemistry, and interrogated solely in the senior or more practical portion of the Medical curriculum. The candidates were seated on one side of a table, and opposite to them were the four Examiners, two on each side of the President. Of these, two examined in the Practice of Medicine, one in Midwifery, and the fourth in Materia Medica; but there was no Examiner in Medical Jurisprudence, though the latter is one of the subjects which is placed by the regulations of the College in the second or practical part of the Examination for the Licence. The Examination commenced at ten minutes past 4 o'clock, the questions being proposed in turn to the several candidates, and, when missed by one, passed to the next, and so on in succession; and it concluded at 40 minutes past 5 o'clock, so that its duration was one hour and a half. The number of questions given by each Examiner was about eight, and the time occupied by each Examiner about 30 minutes."

The paper on Materia Medica contains some questions on Toxicology, but none on other parts of Medical Jurisprudence.

The time (one hour) allowed to candidates for writing their answers seems far too short.

In case of a difference of opinion among the Examiners, "the admission or rejection of the candidate would not be left to the Examiners, but would be determined by a majority of the votes of all the Fellows present, who might choose to exercise a voice in the matter," who (as the Committee understand) may, or may not, have been present at the entire Examinations, and may never have seen the written answers.

At a second Visitation of these Examinations, the Reporter "was

informed that there were no written questions, and that such were only proposed at the Quarterly Examinations."

There is no mention of any Clinical Examination.

The following suggestions are made by the Reporter:—"In the first place, I would recommend that the Bye-law which places Medical Jurisprudence among the subjects which constitute the second or senior part of the Examination for the Licence be strictly complied with, and fully carried out. It is an important practical branch of Medical education, and there can be no difficulty in providing a suitable Examiner, seeing that the Professor in this department attached to the School of Physic is appointed by the College. If this course be not taken, it will at least be necessary to remove Medical Jurisprudence from among the subjects on which, as is announced at present, candidates for the licence will be examined.

"In the second place, it appears to me that the practice of varying the Examinations, so as sometimes to have paper along with *vivâ voce* questions, and sometimes only *vivâ voce* questions, is very objectionable, and ought to be abandoned. No examination can be considered sufficient, in which the knowledge of the candidate is not tested by paper questions.

"Lastly, the College should insist upon the Examiners complying strictly with its printed rules in relation to the manner of conducting the Examinations, and the adoption of a numerical method of recording the answering of the candidates."

The Committee entirely agree with these remarks.

Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

Preliminary Examination.—"The constitution of the Board of Examiners is a very sufficient guarantee of their fitness for their duty."

The subjects of Examination were Arithmetic, English, Latin, and Greek.

The results of the Examination were judged thus:—"A nought in any one of the subjects of Examination insured the rejection

of the candidate." "About thirty-three per cent. was considered sufficient for 'pass.'"

"The Examination in the Greek and Latin languages was well conducted to test the acquirements of the candidates, but many of them possessed a very imperfect knowledge of Latin Grammar; and in several instances it appeared that, although the candidates could read and translate Greek, they did not know the correct pronunciation, or the Greek names of the letters."

The Reporter states that he cannot give any opinion respecting the proficiency in Arithmetic and English, as he did not see the answers sent in by the candidates.

The number of candidates was 42. The Reporter was informed that 8 were rejected. "One of the candidates admitted that he was only fourteen years old, and two that they were only fifteen; four or five others appeared to be about the same age."

The Reporter observes that "The fact of admitting boys of the ages of fourteen and fifteen years to pass a Preliminary Examination preparatory to becoming Registered Medical Students, is one which deserves the attention of the General Medical Council, more particularly because the Council has recommended that no Medical or Surgical qualification should be conferred on any candidate who had not attained the age of twenty-one years."

The Committee are of the same opinion.

Examinations for Licence to practise Surgery.—These Examinations are generally defective; the defects which were noticed last year remain uncorrected. There is neither Practical nor Clinical Examination.

Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.

The Report includes an Examination in Arts, and the first and final Professional Examinations.

Rejection in the first (Professional) Examination hardly ever takes place.

"The Examinations in Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic; in Botany, General and Medical; Materia Medica, and General and Practical Pharmacy, embraced a great number of questions, which

were admirably put, and must be considered as a searching test of the knowledge of the candidates in these departments.

"Those in Anatomy and Physiology, on the other hand, were of the most elementary description."

The Reporter states, "As to the Professional Examination, which includes the Principles and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Pathology, and Therapeutics, Midwifery, Forensic Medicine, Hygiene, and Toxicology, I cannot give any report, except from one instance. On the occasion of my first attendance, the Examination was confined to its first part, and on that of my second, there was but one of the candidates who had to undergo the second or Professional Examination. This candidate was a Surgeon. He was well examined in Therapeutics; but in Medicine and Pathology the Examination was extremely limited, and could hardly be taken as a test of sufficient Medical knowledge."

In making the foregoing extracts from the Reports of Visitations of Examinations, the Committee have had in mind rather to point out defects than to record acknowledged merits. They have had solely in view the means of further improvement and perfecting of the Examinations; but they desire to add their conviction, that there has already been a general and very great improvement in the Medical Examinations throughout the United Kingdom during the short period since the Medical Council directed its attention more particularly to this subject.

The Committee are confident that this general progress of improvement in the Examinations must lead, and is already leading, to improvement in the acquirements of Medical practitioners.

In conclusion, the Committee would suggest the adoption of the following Resolution:

That the General Medical Council are of opinion—

I.—That it is desirable that the different Licensing Bodies should combine their Examinations, when this is practicable, so as to secure that the knowledge of every practitioner whose name

appears on the Register shall have been tested in all the subjects of Professional Education which the Council has determined to be essential, viz.:

1. Anatomy.
2. General Anatomy.
3. Physiology.
4. Chemistry.
5. Materia Medica.
6. Practical Pharmacy.
7. Medicine.
8. Surgery.
9. Midwifery.
10. Forensic Medicine.

II.—As to the Method of conducting the Examinations.

1. That they should be both oral and in writing.
2. That not less than two Examiners, or one Examiner with an Assessor, should be present at every Oral Examination.
3. That the Oral Examinations should be so far public as to be open at least to the Medical and Surgical Graduates, or Members of the Examining Body.
4. That the questions to be answered in writing should be so numerous, and embrace such a variety of the details of each subject, as may adequately test the proficiency of the candidate; and that they should be submitted to the whole body of Examiners for consideration and revision, if desirable, before being proposed to the candidates.
5. That the written answers should be submitted to more than one of the Examiners.
6. That Practical Examinations should be held in all the subjects in which they can be employed.
7. That excellence in one or more subjects should not be allowed to compensate for failure in others.
8. That if a candidate be rejected for failure in any one subject, he should be re-examined in all.

III.—That Examiners should only be elected for definite periods, with power of re-appointment.

G. E. PAGET,
Chairman.

Moved by Dr. PAGET; *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Report now read be received and entered on the Minutes."

Moved by Dr. PAGET; *Seconded* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD; and *Agreed to:*

"That the General Medical Council are of opinion—

"I.—That it is desirable that the different Licensing Bodies should combine their Examinations, when this is practicable, so as to secure that the knowledge of every practitioner whose name appears on the Register shall have been tested in all the subjects of Professional Education which the Council has determined to be essential, viz.:

1. Anatomy.
2. General Anatomy.
3. Physiology.
4. Chemistry.
5. Materia Medica.
6. Practical Pharmacy.
7. Medicine.
8. Surgery.
9. Midwifery.
10. Forensic Medicine."

II.—AS TO THE METHOD OF CONDUCTING PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

Moved by Dr. PAGET; *Seconded* by Mr. COOPER; and *Agreed to:*

"1. That the Examinations should be both oral and in writing."

Moved by Dr. PAGET; *Seconded* by Mr. COOPER; and *Agreed to:*

"2. That not less than two Examiners, or one Examiner with an Assessor, should be present at every Oral Examination."

Moved by Dr. PAGET; *Seconded* by Dr. EMBLETON; and *Agreed to:*

"3. That the Oral Examinations should be so far public as to be open, when practicable, to the Medical and Surgical Graduates, or Members of the Examining Body."

Moved by Dr. PAGET; *Seconded* by Dr. A. SMITH; and *Agreed to:*

"4. That the questions to be answered in writing should be so numerous, and embrace such a variety of the details of each subject, as may adequately test the proficiency of the candidate; and that they should be submitted to the body of Examiners, or governing Body, for consideration, and for revision if desirable, before being proposed to the candidates."

Moved by Dr. PAGET; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to:*

"5. That the written answers should be submitted to more than one of the Examiners."

Moved by Dr. PAGET; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to:*

"6. That excellence in one or more subjects should not be allowed to compensate for failure in others."

Moved by Dr. PAGET; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to:*

"7. That if a candidate be rejected for failure in any one subject, he should be re-examined in all."

Moved by Dr. PAGET; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to:*

"III. That Examiners should only be elected for definite periods, and be eligible for re-election."

Moved by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Registrar be directed to draw up in the usual form the recommendations and opinions of the General Medical Council, in regard both to Preliminary and Professional Education, and that copies be issued to the various Licensing Bodies."

Moved by Dr. PAGET; *Seconded* by Dr. FLEMING; and *Agreed to:*

"That copies of the (1) Observations of the Licensing Bodies upon the Report of the Committee, 1867, of the Medical Council on the Visitations of Examinations; (2) The Reports of Visitations of Examinations which have been made since the last Session of the Medical Council; and (3) The Report of the Committee thereon, entered in this day's Minutes, be sent to the various Licensing Bodies, together with the Resolutions of the Medical Council thereon."

Moved by Dr. FLEMING; *Seconded* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Council consider it unnecessary to discuss the Report of the Visitations of Examinations of 1867 (Minutes, vol. v., pp. 242-255), the principal topics thereof being embraced in the Report which has just been under consideration."

3. *Read*—The following Report of the Committee on Returns from the Licensing Bodies, of Professional Examinations and their Results; and on the Registration of Students for the year 1867.

1. The Committee beg leave to present a table, compiled from the Returns, according to Recommendation 6, sec. v., of the Recommendations of the Council, 1866 (Minutes, vol. iv., p. 311), viz., that Returns from the Licensing Bodies in Schedule (A) be made annually, on the 1st of January, to the General Medical Council, stating the number and names of the candidates who have passed their First as well as their Second Examinations, and the number of those who have been rejected at the First and Second Examinations respectively:—

TABLE FOR 1867.

LICENSING BODIES.	QUALIFICATIONS.	No. PASSED.			No. REJECTED.		
		1st Exam.	2nd Exam.	3rd Exam.	1st Exam.	2nd Exam.	3rd Exam.
R. Coll. Phys. London	License	37	71	..	5	9	..
R. Coll. Surg. England	Membership	418	353	..	122	52	..
Soc. Apothecaries, London	License	160	254	..	43	30	..
University of Oxford	M.B.	3	2	..	3	2	..
	M.D.	..	1	1	..	..	..
„ Cambridge	M.B.	10	5	8	4	1	1
	M.C.	1	..	..	..	..	..
„ Durham	L.M. & M.C.	1	2	..	..	..	..
	M.C. & M.D.	..	1	..	..	..	..
„ London	M.B.	*25	22	..	20	3	..
R. Coll. Phys. Edinburgh	License	1	139	..	..	26	..
R. Coll. Phys. & R. Coll. Surg. Edinburgh	License in Med. & Surg.	56	101	..	24	26	..
R. Coll. Surg. Edinburgh	License	6	47	..	4	10	..
R. Coll. Phys. Edinb. and Fac. Phys. Surg. Glasg.	License in Med. & Surg.	17	29	..	13	5	..
Fac. Phys. Surg. Glasgow	License	25	28	..	18	22	..
University of Aberdeen	M.B.	47	45	41	6	13	5
„ Edinburgh	M.B., & M.C., M.D.	82	59	88	27	30	11
„ Glasgow	M.B., & M.C., M.D.	60	29	..	12	5	..
„ St. Andrew's	M.D.	..	..	10	..	..	..
K. & Q. Coll. Phys. Ireland	License in Med.	1	69	..	..	9	..
	Ditto in Midwifery.	..	9	..	..	5	..
R. Coll. Surg. „	License in Surgery.	99	85	..	39	16	..
	Ditto in Midwifery.	..	8	..	..	..	..
Apothecaries' Hall, „	License	12	27	..	..	6	..
University of Dublin	M.B.	12	34	..	16	2	..
Queen's Univ. Ireland	M.C.	..	19	..	..	5	..
	M.D.	79	39	..	23	18	..
TOTALS		1153	1478	148	379	295	17

* Three of this number were examined in Physiology only.

With the view of rendering this table more complete, the Committee have added three additional columns, one for the Qualifications granted by the Licensing Bodies and obtained by candidates examined, another for the 3rd Examinations held by some of the Licensing Bodies, and which were inconveniently placed in the tables of former years, and the third column is necessitated, the second being inserted. Thus enlarged, the table shows at a glance the whole number of candidates examined, passed, and rejected for each qualification.

The Committee submit that the Council should recommend that for the future the Licensing Bodies, which do not already do so, distinguish separately in their Returns the names and numbers of candidates examined, and the numbers of those passed and rejected at the Examinations for each of the qualifications conferred.

The Council will observe with satisfaction that this year the table comprises returns from the whole of the nineteen Licensing Bodies without exception; and the Committee are not aware that any person has entered upon the study of the profession without having been previously registered as a Student in Medicine.

2. The number of Students registered during the year 1867 is as follows:—

In England . .	457
In Scotland . .	258
In Ireland . .	212
Total . . .	927

According to the Medical Students' Register, every person registered during the year 1867 has passed the required Preliminary Examination (No. 2 of Recommendations on Registration of Medical Students), but your Committee have been informed that in Ireland a good many Students have been allowed to enter upon Medical study on condition of their passing an Examination in General Education before the end of their second year of Medical Study.

The following five paragraphs show the present state of things in Ireland in respect to this point:—

The King and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland hold no Preliminary Examination themselves, every candidate for their qualifications, with very rare exceptions, having already passed elsewhere an Examination in Preliminary Education.

With the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland the rule is to require candidates to pass a Preliminary Examination before commencing Medical Study; the exceptions to this rule are very few.

The Apothecaries' Hall requires in all cases the Preliminary Examination to be passed before Medical Study is begun.

With regard to the University of Dublin, it appears that "the Act of Parliament which sanctions the Matriculation of Medical Students without any previous Examination in Arts, is practically a compulsion on the University to admit to the advantages of the Medical School, Students who do not intend to enter on the ordinary studies in Arts. This provision of the Act is not approved of by the University, but cannot be said to affect any persons who take Degrees in Medicine, as such Degrees are conferred on those Students only who have previously graduated in Arts."

The Queen's University in Ireland does not require the Preliminary Examination as an antecedent to the commencement of Medical Study.

The Committee would suggest to the Council that the Registrar be requested to address a letter to those Licensing Bodies in Ireland which do not require the Preliminary Examination to be passed before Medical Study is begun, representing that throughout England and Scotland a complete uniformity has been brought about by the adhesion of the Licensing Bodies to the recommendation of the General Medical Council in this respect, and that it is highly desirable that Students in all the three divisions of the kingdom should be placed on the same footing, by the Irish Licensing Bodies using every means to obtain the necessary powers to enable them to require that Preliminary Education and Examination shall be really preliminary to Medical Study.

3. In regard to the Resolution of the Medical Teachers' Association, referred to the Committee, viz.: "That in the opinion of the Association the Registration of the Metropolitan Students of Medicine should be performed at one office only," the Committee beg leave to say that the Council has only one office of Registration for Metropolitan Students, viz., that at No. 32, Soho Square, and to this no Student is obliged to go, as the object can be entirely effected by correspondence.

The registration is of two facts only, viz., that a pupil has passed his Preliminary Examination and has commenced his Professional Study. The Medical Council have no authority over the Licensing Bodies as to the registration of Students, and the internal regulations of these Bodies frequently include many more facts than the above, and some of these are registered at different periods of Professional Study.

4. The Committee have had before them and considered the Letter of Dr. EDWARDS CRISP, "On the increase of half-qualified practitioners since the passing of the Medical Act." They think it may be advantageous to have an official analysis, under the care of the Registrar of the General Medical Council, of the *Medical Register*, such as that made by Dr. CRISP. They are of opinion that the Council has no power under the Medical Act to interfere with the number and kind of qualifications that practitioners choose to obtain, and that the consideration of Dr. CRISP's "Representative Faculty of Medicine" does not come within the scope of duty of this Committee.

5. The Committee have to recommend to the Council that to the list of Preliminary Examinations recognized by the General Medical Council, be added the names of those Examinations which, by the Branch Councils, have, as special exceptions, been admitted. (No. 9.—Regulations as to Registration of Medical Students.)

D. EMBLETON,
Chairman.

Moved by Dr. EMBLETON; *Seconded* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD; and *Agreed to*:

"That a letter be addressed by the Registrar to the Secretaries of the Medical Teachers' Association, to the effect that the Council has only one office of Registration for Metropolitan Students, viz., that at No. 32, Soho Square, and to this no Student is obliged to go, as the object can be entirely effected by correspondence. The registration is of two facts only, viz., that a pupil has passed his

Preliminary Examination and has commenced his Professional Study. The Medical Council have no authority over the Licensing Bodies as to registration of Students, and the internal regulations of those Bodies frequently include many more facts than the above, and some of these are registered at different periods of Professional Study."

Moved by Dr. EMBLETON; *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE; and *Agreed to:*

"That a Letter be addressed by the Registrar, in answer to Dr. EDWARDS CRISP'S Letter 'On the increase of half-qualified practitioners since the passing of the Medical Act,' to the following effect, viz.—That it may be advantageous to have an official analysis, under the care of the Registrar of the General Medical Council, of the *Medical Register*, such as that made by Dr. CRISP. That the Council has no power under the Medical Act to interfere with the number and kind of qualifications that practitioners choose to obtain, and that the consideration of Dr. CRISP'S 'Representative Faculty of Medicine' does not come within the scope of duty of this Committee."

Moved by Dr. EMBLETON; *Seconded* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Report now read, of the Committee on Returns, &c., be received and entered on the Minutes."

Moved by Dr. EMBLETON; and *Seconded* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD:

"That the Registrar be requested to address a letter to those Licensing Bodies in Ireland which do not require the Preliminary Examination to be passed before Medical Study is begun, representing that throughout England and Scotland a complete uniformity has been brought

about by the adhesion of the Licensing Bodies to the recommendation of the General Medical Council in this respect, and that it is highly desirable that Students in all the three divisions of the kingdom should be placed on the same footing, by the Irish Licensing Bodies using every means to obtain the necessary powers to enable them to require that Preliminary Education and Examination shall be really preliminary to Medical Study."

Amendment, *Moved* by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN; and *Seconded* by Dr. A. SMITH:

"That the Report not being in full before the Council the consideration of it, or of any portion of it, be deferred to next Meeting of Council."

The Amendment was *Negatived.*

The Motion was then put to the vote and *Carried.*

Moved by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. FLEMING; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Standing Orders be suspended, and that the Council sit till it has concluded the business of the Session."

4. *Read.*—The following First Report of the Committee on State Medicine:

The Committee on State Medicine beg leave to report to the Council, that, having carefully considered the Resolution of the Council, by which the Committee was appointed on June 27th, 1868, they have decided, with a view to presenting a more complete Report at the next Session of the Council, on taking evidence from various persons having special knowledge of the subjects referred to the Committee.

HENRY W. ACLAND,
Chairman.

July 3rd, 1868.

5. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. HARGRAVE; and *Agreed to:*

"That the First Report of the Committee on State Medicine be received and entered on the Minutes."

6. *Moved* by Dr. A. SMITH; *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *Agreed to:*

"That the powers and duties delegated to the Executive Committee, in accordance with Sect. IX. of the Medical Act (*see* Standing Orders, Sect. vi.), shall be vested in the Committee, until the next Meeting of the General Medical Council."

7. *Moved* by Dr. PAGET; *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Executive Committee be requested to take such steps as they may deem best to obtain from the Government suitable Apartments for the use of the Council."

8. *Moved* by Dr. A. SMITH; *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *Agreed to:*

"That a sixth volume of the Minutes of the General Medical Council, the Executive Committee, and the Branch Councils, with a complete Index up to the end of the year 1868, be published without any unnecessary delay."

9. *Moved* by Dr. A. SMITH; *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *Agreed to:*

"That the thanks of the Council are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Treasurers, Dr. SHARPEY and Dr. QUAIN, for their important services."

10. *Moved* by Dr. A. SMITH; *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *Agreed to:*

"That the thanks of this Council are eminently due, and are hereby offered, to the Royal College of Physicians, London, for their obliging and courteous accommodation during the present Session of the Medical Council."

11. *Moved* by Dr. A. SMITH; *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *Agreed to:*

"That a Gratuity of Twenty Guineas be given to the resident officials of the Royal College of Physicians, London, for services rendered to the Council."

12. *Moved* by Dr. A. SMITH; *Seconded* by Sir D. CORRIGAN; and *Agreed to:*

"That the cordial thanks of this Council are due, and are hereby tendered, to Dr. ANDREW WOOD, for his unwearied exertions and invaluable services as Chairman of the Business Committee during the past Session of the Council."

13. *Moved* by Sir D. CORRIGAN; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to:*

"That the thanks of the Council are hereby cordially tendered to the PRESIDENT, for his kind, courteous, and efficient services during the present Session of the Medical Council."

The President having expressed his thanks to the Council, resigned his office as President, and retired from the Council.

On the Motion of Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. EMBLETON; and *Agreed to:* Dr. PAGET was called to the Chair.

14. *Moved* by Sir D. CORRIGAN; *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE; and *Agreed to:*

"That Dr. BURROWS be re-elected President of the General Medical Council."

Confirmed—G. E. PAGET, M.D.,
Pro President.

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF ADJOURNED MEETING, MONDAY, JULY 6, 1868.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.

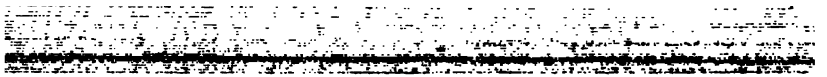
Present—

Dr. PAGET in the Chair.

Mr. HAWKINS.	Dr. ANDREW WOOD.
Mr. COOPER.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. QUAIN.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.



(*No.* 79.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

32, Soho Square, London, W.

February 25, 1868.

Present—

Dr. Burrows, *President*, in the Chair.

Mr. Hawkins.

Dr. Acland.

Dr. Paget.

Dr. A. Smith.

Dr. Sharpey.

Dr. Francis Hawkins, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. *Ordered*—That the *Medical Register* for 1868 be forthwith published; and that 500 copies be printed, in addition to the 2000 copies to be furnished for distribution by the Government; but that 300 copies only be, at present, bound. The printing and the binding to be done by Messrs. KELLY on the same terms as heretofore.

A Communication having been read from the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, stating that Mr. LIMA ABRAHAM LA'MERT, lately of Bombay, and formerly of No. 37, Bedford Square, London, had been removed from being a Member of that College in consequence of the indecent character of his publications and advertisements, the Registrar was directed to erase from the *Register* the qualification which the said LIMA ABRAHAM LA MERT had derived from the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Resolved—That an application from GEORGE DUNCAN GIBB, M.D., to be entered in the *Medical Register* as a Baronet, be referred to the Solicitor.

2. *Ordered*—That an alphabetical list be prepared and printed of all the Students Registered during the year 1867. That the number of copies printed be 250. That two copies be supplied to each of the Bodies enumerated in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act; and one copy to each of the Medical Schools and Hospitals.

3. The Annual Accounts and Balance Sheets of the General and Branch Councils were laid before the Committee.

Resolved—That the Executive Committee recommends that the Balance which appears at the foot of the Pharmacopœia Account, ending January 5, 1868, be applied towards the repayment of moneys advanced by the General Medical Council for the expense of publishing the *Pharmacopœia*.

ACCO

1868.—January 5t

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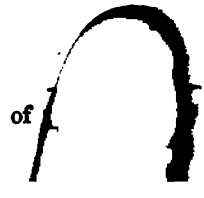
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Pharmacopœia.

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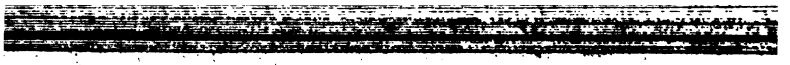

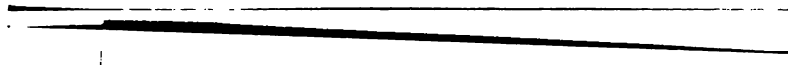

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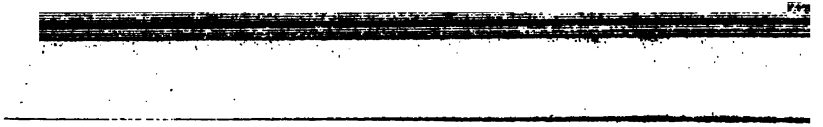

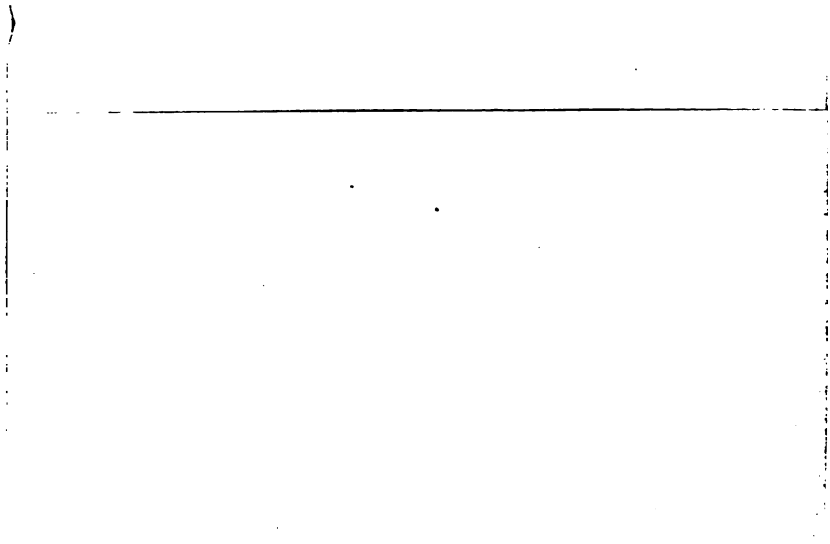

Resolved—That the Annual Accounts be sent to the Members of the Executive Committee a week at least before the Meeting at which they will have to be submitted to the Committee.

The Annual Accounts and Balance Sheets having been examined and approved of, it was ordered that they should be circulated with the Minutes; and that, pursuant to Sect. XLIV. of the Medical Act, returns of the Accounts of the General and Branch Councils should be laid before both Houses of Parliament in the month of March, and published with the *Medical Register*.

4. The President informed the Committee that, in accordance with their Resolution at the Meeting of November 12, 1867, he had without loss of time endeavoured to obtain an interview with the Home Secretary, and had received the following reply to his request:

HOME DEPARTMENT,
November 18, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR,

I am not in a position at present to give any answer on the subject of your note. Nothing of course could in any case be done during the coming short Session. At present I am so very much occupied that I cannot name a time for receiving you, but shall be glad to do so when I am able.

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) GATHORNE HARDY.

The President, under these circumstances, did not think it judicious to make another application to Mr. GATHORNE HARDY until the first week in the present month, and then was more successful.

Mr. Secretary HARDY received the President at the Home Office on the 7th inst., when he endeavoured to convince Mr. HARDY of the necessity of Amendments in the Medical Act (1858), particularly impressing upon him that the President did not address him as the representative of any voluntary association

of private individuals, or of any one Medical Institution, but that he came to represent the views of a public body, called into existence by the Legislature, and to which most important duties were assigned.

Mr. Secretary HARDY gave most careful attention to the statements put before him, and requested that he might be supplied with some written document succinctly putting forth the principal amendments required, and added that his hands were so full of Government Bills at the commencement of the Session that he could not now give his attention to this subject, but that if, at a later period of the Session, the state of public business would permit, he should not be indisposed to assist the Medical Council in obtaining the requisite Amendments of the Medical Act (1858).

The President also informed the Committee that he had received a Communication from the Home Office, respecting the operation of Sect. XXXI. of the Medical Act in the Colonies, requesting his observations thereon.

Resolved—That the President be requested to continue his communications with the Government.

Confirmed—GEORGE BURROWS, M.D.,
President.

(*No.* 80.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

32, Soho Square, London, W.

February, 26th, 1868.

Present—

Dr. Burrows, *President,* in the Chair.

Mr. Hawkins.

Dr. A. Smith.

Dr. Sharpey.

Dr. Francis Hawkins, *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Read—A Letter from Dr. ANDREW WOOD to the President respecting the business to be brought before the Committee, in which he expressed his great regret that professional engagements of a serious nature rendered it impossible for him to be present at the Meeting of the Committee.

1. *Read*—The following Communication from the Branch Council for Scotland:

SCOTTISH BRANCH OF GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.
EDINBURGH, *January* 22, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR,

I am directed by this Branch Council to forward to the Executive Committee the accompanying Letter, enclosing a copy of a Circular relative to Lunacy Certificates:

"CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
"27*th December*, 1867.

"DEAR SIR,

"The within is a copy of a Circular received some time ago from the Board of Lunacy relative to the reception of patients into Scotch Asylums on English Medical Certificates, &c. As it seems, in spirit at least, wholly opposed to the General Medical Act, I have thought it advisable to ask you to bring it before the Medical Council. If I am mistaken in sending it to you, could you kindly forward it to the proper party?

"Yours very truly,
(Signed) "J. GILCHRIST.

"Dr. ROBERTSON,
"98, Albany Street, Edinburgh."

[*Circular.*]

"GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH,
"29*th July*, 1867.

"SIR,

"Doubts having arisen whether Certificates of Insanity granted by Medical men in England are sufficient foundation for orders to receive and detain Lunatics in Scotch Asylums, and *vice versâ*, this Board caused the matter to be brought under the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

"I am now directed by the Board to acquaint you that they have received a letter from one of the Under-Secretaries of State, in which he says :—

"'I am directed by Mr. Secretary HARDY to inform you that he has laid a case before the Law Officers of the Crown, and that they are of opinion that, upon the true construction of the Statutes, Certificates signed by Medical men in Scotland do not constitute a valid authority for the detention of Lunatic Patients in England and Wales, and *vice versâ*. The same rule plainly applies to such Certificates granted by Medical men in Ireland.'

"I am, SIR,

"Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) "W. FORBES,

"*Secretary*."

I have likewise been directed to forward to the Executive Committee the following Resolutions of a Meeting of the Branch Council, held on the 10th instant, and at which the letter and circular were considered.

Resolved:

"That this is a matter requiring the attention of the Medical Council."

"That, though the Certificate system in question is in accordance with the Lunacy Acts, it is inconsistent with the principles of the Medical Act, and inconvenient to the public, and requires to be altered by legislation."

"That the Letter and Circular just read be forwarded, along with a copy of these Resolutions, to the Executive Committee."

Will you have the kindness to submit this communication to next Meeting of Executive Committee?

I am, MY DEAR SIR,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) WILLIAM ROBERTSON, M.D.,

Branch Registrar, Scotland.

Dr. HAWKINS,

Medical Registrar,

32, Soho Square, London, W.

Resolved—That the President be requested to solicit the attention of the Home Secretary to the subject of the foregoing Communication, with a view to remedying the inconveniences resulting from the present state of the law.

2. *Read*—The following Resolution passed by the Branch Council for England, Dec. 11, 1867 (Minutes, vol. v., p. 286):

> "That this Council would suggest to the President whether, with a view to so important a question as that of Vaccination receiving full and satisfactory discussion by the General Council at their next Meeting, it would not be desirable that the Executive Committee should give immediate attention to the subject, and collect all the information upon it that can be obtained, prior to the meeting of the General Council."

Resolved—That the Executive Committee collect information upon the subject of Vaccination, with the view of drawing up a Report, to be represented to the General Council at its next Meeting.

3. Information having been brought before the Committee, showing that there are several chemists who are still in the habit of dispensing Medicines in accordance with the last *London Pharmacopœia*, even when they are not specially directed to follow the formulæ which were contained in that book, it was resolved that an advertisement be prepared and published, calling attention to the fact that the *British Pharmacopœia* is now the *only Pharmacopœia* authorized by law, as enacted by the 3rd section of 21 and 22 Vict., c. 90; and that any Chemist or Apothecary, or other person, compounding and dispensing Medicines otherwise than according to the authorized *Pharmacopœia*, would be certainly held criminally responsible, if the effect of his so compounding should prove injurious to the health, or affect the life of the person taking or using the composition, assuming that the person compounding had not the sanction of a legally qualified Physician or Surgeon.

Confirmed—GEORGE BURROWS, M.D.,
President.

(*No.* 81.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,
PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.
June 23, 1868.

Present—

Dr. BURROWS, *President*, in the Chair.

Mr. HAWKINS.
Dr. A. SMITH.
Dr. PAGET.
Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Executive Committee met on this day, in accordance with the Standing Order, cap. vi., sec. 18, to prepare and arrange the business for the consideration of the Council.

1. *Resolved*—That the attention of the General Council be called to the question of Lunacy Certificates, which was brought before the Executive Committee by the Branch Council for Scotland, in a communication dated the 22nd January, 1868.—(*See* Minutes of the Executive Committee for February 26th, 1858.)

The President explained that, owing to the state of public business, he had been unable to bring this subject before the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

2. The Registrar read the following summary of the information which had been collected on the subject of Vaccination.

In consequence of a communication received by the President in November last, from the Medical Department of the Privy Council, and submitted by him to the three Branch Councils, Opinions and Recommendations on the subject of Vaccination were requested by the Branch Councils from the Licensing Bodies in the three divisions of the United Kingdom, and have been contributed by the greater number of them, viz., by three in England, by six in Scotland, and by all of them in Ireland.

On one point these communications are perfectly unanimous, viz., in estimating highly the importance of the subject to which their attention had been thus invited.

There is also a great similarity in the measures recommended by the different Bodies and in the Resolutions consequently passed by them, with only some slight difference of opinion as regards the comparative value of instituting Examinations, and of requiring Certificates of proficiency in Vaccination; and as regards the nature of the Certificates which ought to be required.

1. The Royal College of Physicians of London states that it has passed the following Resolution:

> "That in future, Certificates of proficiency in the knowledge of Vaccination shall be required of all candidates for the College Licence, and be received only from the Vaccinators appointed by the Privy Council, or from the recognized teachers of Vaccination in Medical Schools, and that such Certificates contain a statement that the students themselves have performed the operation, and are thoroughly skilled in Vaccinating."

The College has also called the attention of the Examiners to the importance of ascertaining the competency of all candidates in the theory and practice of Vaccination.

2. The Royal College of Surgeons of England states that for some years it has required from all candidates for its Diploma Certificates of proficiency in Vaccination, which may be given by any Fellow or Member of the College *possessed of proper opportunities for instructing* pupils in this branch of practice.

3. The University of Cambridge thinks it advisable that arrangements should be made at all Medical Schools for efficient instruction in Vaccination, and that Certificates of proficiency should be required from all candidates for Medical or Surgical Qualifications.

4. The University of Edinburgh has resolved that Certificates of proficiency in Vaccination, as recommended by the Branch Council for Scotland, viz., "from a Dispensary or other public institution where Vaccination is practised," shall be produced by all candidates for Medical or Surgical Degrees.—(*See* Minutes of Branch Council for Scotland, December 6. 1867.)

5. The University of Aberdeen has passed a Resolution similar to that passed by the University of Edinburgh.

6. The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh states that it has heretofore required from candidates for its Diploma, Certificates of competency in Vaccination, signed by some registered Practitioner; but that the College is ready to conform to the Recommendation of the Branch Council for Scotland, viz., "that such Certificates should be from some Dispensary or other public institution where Vaccination is practised."

7. The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow has returned an answer in similar terms.

8. The Council of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, reports that it considers it to be unnecessary that Certificates of knowledge of Vaccination, signed by special Vaccinators, should be required, but states that the College would instruct its Examiners to require of all candidates a competent knowledge of Vaccination.

9. The University of Glasgow has resolved that Certificates of proficiency from a "Dispensary or other public institution where Vaccination is practised," shall be required from all candidates for Medical or Surgical Degrees.

10. The Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland states that it has required heretofore Certificates of competency in Vaccination from a public Vaccine Institution, or from an authorized Vaccinator; and that it will also require in future that candidates for its Licence shall be examined as to their knowledge of Vaccination.

11. The King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland states that it could not place dependence on mere Certificates; but that it will direct its Examiners to test in their Examinations the competency of candidates in Vaccination.

12. The Queen's University in Ireland has replied in similar terms.

13. The Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland expresses its belief that the proficiency in Vaccination of all candidates for its Diploma is sufficiently tested by the Examiners of that College.

14. The University of Dublin recommends that its students should obtain practical instruction in Vaccination at the Cow-Pock Hospital.

Resolved—That the attention of the General Council be invited to the subject of Vaccination; also, that the foregoing Resolutions be entered on the Programme.

The Programme was arranged in the order in which it appeared to the Committee that the Business should be considered by the Council.

Confirmed—GEORGE BURROWS, M.D.,
President.

(*No.* 82.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

32, Soho Square, London, W.

December 2nd, 1868.

Present—

Dr. Burrows, *President*, in the Chair.

Mr. Hawkins. Dr. A. Smith.

Dr. Andrew Wood. Dr. Sharpey.

Dr. Francis Hawkins, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. *Read*—The following Communication from the Home Office:

WHITEHALL,
August 10th, 1868.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of 14th ult., calling attention to a difficulty which has arisen on the construction of the Lunacy Act, with reference to the medical certificates for the detention of a lunatic in an Asylum, and suggesting legislation on the subject, I am directed by Mr. Secretary HARDY to inform you that, having consulted the Lunacy Commission, he cannot undertake further legislation for the object set forth in your letter.

I am, SIR,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) A. F. O. LIDDELL.

GEO. BURROWS, Esq., M.D.,
President of General Council of Medical Education, &c.
32, Soho Square, W.

2. A vacancy having occurred in the Executive Committee, in consequence of Dr. ANDREW WOOD having ceased, on the 8th of October, 1868, to be a Member of the Medical Council; but an Official Notification having been received that the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh had reappointed Dr. ANDREW WOOD to be, for the further time of two years, dating from the 8th of October, 1868, a Member of the said Medical Council, it was resolved that Dr. ANDREW WOOD be elected a Member of the Executive Committee.

3. A vacancy having occurred in the Executive Committee, in consequence of Dr. PAGET having ceased, on the 27th of November, 1868, to be a Member of the Medical Council; but an Official Notification having been received that the University of Cambridge had reappointed Dr. PAGET to be, for the further time of five years, dating from the 1st of December, 1868, a Member of the said Council, it was resolved that Dr. PAGET be elected a Member of the Executive Committee.

4. *Read*—The following Letters received from the Registrar of the Branch Council for Scotland:

SCOTTISH BRANCH OF GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL,
PHYSICIANS' HALL,
EDINBURGH,
28th November, 1868.

DEAR SIR,

At a Meeting of Branch Council held here to-day, I was instructed to forward to you the following excerpt from the Minutes of the Meeting, together with the two letters to which the said excerpt makes reference:—

"Letters were read; from Mr. ANDREW LAWRIE, L.R.C.S. Edin., of Edinburgh, and from Mr. JAMES MOIR, L.R.C.S. Edin., of Aberdeen, in reference to some of the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, from which the writers (both registered practitioners) apprehended injury to their interests."

The Branch Council resolved that Dr. ANDREW WOOD be requested to bring these letters under the consideration of next Meeting of the Executive Committee, and to urge upon the Committee the necessity of taking steps to procure a legislative enactment, calculated to redress the grievances inflicted on registered practitioners by some of the provisions introduced into the Pharmacy Act, without the knowledge of the Medical Council, after the Act had been fully considered by them.

I am, DEAR SIR,
Yours truly,
(Signed) WILLIAM ROBERTSON, M.D.
Branch Registrar.

Dr. HAWKINS.

12, WELLINGTON PLACE,
ABERDEEN,
November 3rd, 1868.

DEAR SIR,

Clause xxiii. of the Pharmacy Act of 1868 says, "persons registered under the Medical Act shall not be, or continue to be, registered under this Act;" Clause xxix. of the Medical Act says, "if any

registered Medical Practitioner shall be convicted in Scotland of any crime or offence, or shall, after due inquiry, be judged by the General Council to have been guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect, the General Council may, if they see fit, direct the Registrar to erase the name of such Medical Practitioner from the Register." Does it follow from this that you, or the Medical Council, or the promoters of the Pharmacy Act, have the power to erase my name from the Register, for the crime of registering under the Pharmacy Act?

Clauses xxxi. and xxxii. of the Medical Act.—Among other privileges granted to registered persons, is that he can demand and recover, in any court of law, the cost of any medicine which he shall have both presented and supplied to his patient. Now here lies another absurdity of the Pharmacy Act: if I do not register under it, I cannot make up my own prescriptions for my patients, if they contain any preparation of the poisons mentioned in the Act, and, in that case, I lose my privileges under the Medical Act.

Clause lv. of the Medical Act says, "Nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend to prejudice or in any way to affect the lawful occupation, trade, or business of a Chemist and Druggist, as far as the same extends to selling, compounding, or dispensing Medicines."

Now I served my time to a Chemist and Druggist before I studied Medicine, and have had a shop for dispensing Medicines for the last 28 years. Will you please put me through my difficulties, and tell me the proper course to pursue. Shall I register under the Pharmacy Act, and look to the Medical Council to carry out the original intentions of the Act regarding the privileges it was to confer upon me? or is the Medical Council to look quietly on, and do nothing for the interests of those whom they promised to do so much for some 10 years ago?

Waiting a reply,

I am, DEAR SIR,
Yours truly,
(Signed) JAMES MOIR, M.R.C.S.E.,
(1842).

To the MEDICAL REGISTRAR OF THE
BRANCH COUNCIL FOR SCOTLAND.

34, LOTHIAN STREET,
EDINBURGH,
November 10th, 1868.

SIR,

With the view of being registered under the Pharmacy Act, I request that you will cause my name to be erased from the *Medical Register*, and that you will be so kind as immediately intimate to me when this has been done, as parties cannot register under the Pharmacy Act after the 31st December, without payment of a fee.

I would therefore feel obliged by your giving this your immediate attention; and should any formalities over and above this letter, on my part, be necessary, I will be glad to attend to them on getting information from you on the subject.

I am, SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) ANDREW LAWRIE,
M.R.C.S. Edin.

Dr. WM. ROBERTSON,
28, Albany Street, Edinburgh.

The Executive Committee having considered the foregoing Documents, resolved that it is expedient, without delay, to request Mr. OUVRY, the Solicitor to the Medical Council, to take the opinion of Counsel as to how far the provisions of the Pharmacy Act (1868), especially Clauses i., xvi., and xxiii., interfere with the rights of registered Medical Practitioners under the Medical Act (1868) to dispense or sell drugs used in the practice of Medicine.

5. *Read*—The following Resolution of the General Medical Council (from the Recommendations of 1866 and 1867, intended to come into operation after October 1st, 1868):

> "That it be delegated to the Executive Committee to prepare annually, and lay before the Council for recognition, a List of Examining Bodies, whose Examinations shall fulfil the conditions of the Medical Council as regards Preliminary Education."

Resolved—That the Registrar be requested to obtain information, to enable the Executive Committee to draw up the List of Examining Bodies, in accordance with the foregoing Resolution of the General Council.

6. *Read*—The following Resolution passed by the General Medical Council on the 30th of June, 1868 (Minutes, vol. vi., p. 215):

> "That in future every person whose name shall be entered for the first time on the *Medical Register* shall be entitled to receive, on application, a copy of the published Register for the year in which his name has been entered."

Ordered—That every person whose name shall appear for the first time in the *Medical Register* for 1869, shall receive a copy of such Register, on application at the office of the respective Registrars for England, Scotland, and Ireland.

7. *Resolved*—That, in order to facilitate the early publication of the *Medical Register* in each year, the publication of the Register of Medical Students be deferred until after the publication of the *Medical Register*.

8. *Resolved*—That Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS be appointed to examine the Accounts of the General Medical Council, previous to their being submitted to the Executive Committee.

Confirmed—GEORGE BURROWS, M.D.,
President.

(*No.* 33.)

BRANCH COUNCIL FOR ENGLAND

OF THE

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

32, Soho Square, London, W.

June 5th, 1868.

Present—

Dr. Burrows, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. Risdon Bennett.
Mr. Cæsar Hawkins.
Mr. Cooper.
Dr. Paget.
Dr. Embleton.
Dr. Storrar.
Dr. Sharpey.
Dr. Parkes.
Dr. Quain.

Dr. Francis Hawkins, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. *Read*—The following passage from a Report adopted by the General Council on the 7th of June, 1867 (Minutes, vol. v., pp. 233-4):

"That each Branch Council should consider how far it is necessary to visit annually the Examinations of each Licensing Body, and whether the labour and expense of conducting these Visitations might not be abridged, by limiting the Visitations of each year to the Examinations of certain Bodies only."

Resolved—

1*st*. That this Branch Council is of opinion that in future the labour and expense of visiting the Examinations may safely be abridged, by limiting the Visitations of each year to the Examinations of certain Bodies only.

2*nd*. That this Branch Council, considering that the Examinations of the several English Licensing Bodies have been visited and fully reported on during two successive years, and that important changes are still in progress in several other Bodies, has not thought it necessary to repeat the Visitations since the last Meeting of the General Council.

2. *Resolved*—That the Registrar be requested to apply, on behalf of the Branch Council, to the Rev. FRANCIS F. WALROND, Registrar of the University of Durham, for a copy of the questions put at the last "Durham Registration Examination for Medical Students," and for twelve sets of answers to them—six of the best and six of the worst—of the candidates that passed; and that two Members of the Branch Council be appointed to examine and report upon them.

Dr. PAGET and Dr. STORRAR were requested to examine and report upon the answers.

3. *Ordered*—That Dr. EDWARD STANLEY be registered as M.D. Giessen, 1844; that Dr. EDWARD HANHAM COLLYER be registered as M.D. Medical College, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, 1839; that Dr. MANUEL MARIA ORTIZ be registered as M.D. and Doctor of Surgery, University of Caracas, Venezuela, 1852; and that Dr. FRANCISCO PADRON be registered as M.D. and Doctor of Surgery, University of Caracas, Venezuela, 1852.

Confirmed—GEORGE BURROWS, M.D.,
President.

(*No.* 34.)

BRANCH COUNCIL FOR ENGLAND

OF THE

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

32, Soho Square, London, W.
November 25th, 1868.

Present—

Dr. Burrows, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. Risdon Bennett.
Mr. Cæsar Hawkins.
Mr. Cooper.
Dr. Acland.
Dr. Paget.
Dr. Embleton.
Dr. Storrar.
Dr. Sharpey.
Dr. Parkes.
Dr. Quain.
Dr. Rumsey.

Dr. Francis Hawkins, *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. Permission was granted to Mr. CHARLES HUGHES, who was registered as a Medical Student on the 17th of October, that, for reasons satisfactory to the Branch Council, his Professional Studies might be reckoned from the first day of that month.

2. Permission was granted to Mr. L. M. CASTRO that the Examinations in Arts which he had passed at the College of Guatemala and University of Costa Rica, might be accepted as sufficient for his Registration as a Medical Student, evidence being submitted to the Branch Council that these Examinations had fulfilled all the requirements of the General Council.

3. The Treasurer of the General Council was directed to contribute to Mr. J. EYTON JONES, of Wrexham, Secretary of the North Wales Branch Medical Registration Association, the sum of £5 5*s*., out of a money penalty of £10, imposed by the magistrates of Mold, under Section XL. of the Medical Act, upon WILLIAM JANION JONES, in order to defray the expenses of the prosecution.

4. *Read*—The following Resolution passed by the General Medical Council on the 4th July, 1868 (Minutes, vol. vi., p. 258):

> "That the Branch Councils be requested to make arrangements for visiting and reporting on such Preliminary Examinations as have not already been visited, and regarding which it may appear to them desirable to procure information. That the reports made on these Examinations be transmitted in the usual manner to the Executive Committee for the consideration of the General Council at their next Session."

Resolved—That the following Report of Drs. PAGET and STORRAR, on the Durham Registration Examination for Medical Students, be inserted in the Minutes:

REPORT.

The Registrar having applied to the Rev. FRANCIS F. WALROND, Registrar of the University of Durham, for a copy of the questions put at the last Durham Registration Examination for Medical Students, and for twelve sets of answers to them—six of the best and six of the worst—of the candidates that passed (*see* Minutes of Branch Council for England, June 5th, 1868), Mr. WALROND replied by transmitting copies of the questions put at the last April Examination, but expressed his regret that he was unable to send any of the answers to them, in consequence of their having been destroyed in the ordinary course.

OBSERVATIONS.

Comparing the programme and papers of questions with those of 1867, we find that the scope of the Examination is enlarged.

The English History has a somewhat wider range.

In Latin, the subject-matter is somewhat extended, and is limited to one author, instead of the candidate having a choice among four.

In 1867, Euclid appeared only among the optional subjects, and the Examination was limited to Book I.; now, it is placed among the necessary subjects, and the Examination is extended to Books I. and II.

Algebra, which had no place at all in the Examinations of 1867, is now a necessary subject. The questions include the solution of simple equations with one unknown quantity.

In all the papers the questions are good, though rather easy. If a high standard of answering be enforced, such an Examination may serve well for the present as a minimum test of general education. It is, however, no more than a minimum Examination, and is also open to the objection common to all those Examinations which are instituted for Medical Students only.

(Signed) G. E. PAGET.
JOHN STORRAR.

24th June, 1868.

Resolved—That the Registrar be instructed to forward to the Executive Officers of the Bodies who conduct the following Examinations, the Resolution of the General Medical Council of July 3, 1868 (Minutes, vol. vi., p. 255), on General (Preliminary) Education; and to ask permission for the Branch Council, in accordance with the instructions of the General Council, to inspect six sets of Papers (Questions and Answers) which shall represent the worst as well as the best Examinations of such candidates as may pass in the next ensuing Examination, in the subjects recommended by the General Council:

Oxford Local Examinations (Senior).
Cambridge Local Examinations (Senior).
Durham Local Examinations (Senior).
Durham Registration Examination for Medical Students.
College of Preceptors, First-class Certificate.
Royal College of Surgeons of England, Preliminary Examination.

Resolved—That the Papers applied for in the above Resolution be referred to the following Committee for Report:

Dr. STORRAR, *Chairman.*
Dr. BENNETT.
Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. PARKES.

5. *Read*—The following Resolution passed by the General Medical Council on the 4th July, 1868 (Minutes, vol. vi., p. 259):

"That it be remitted to the Branch Councils to consider and report how far it would conduce to a more efficient and satisfactory system of conducting the Examination of Students in Preliminary Education, if a Board were appointed by the General Medical Council, or by each Branch Council, to arrange and conduct, under their

supervision, these Examinations; and that, should the Branch Councils approve of such a system, they be requested to indicate any difficulties which may stand in the way, and the method by which they would propose to carry it out. The Reports to be transmitted to the Executive Committee at least one month before the next Session of the Council."

Resolved—That, in the opinion of this Branch Council, it would not conduce, in England, to a more efficient and satisfactory system of conducting the Examination of Students in Preliminary Examination, if a Board were appointed by the General Medical Council, or by this Branch Council, to arrange and conduct, under their supervision, these Examinations.

6. *Read*—The following Resolution, passed by the General Medical Council on the 4th July, 1868 (Minutes, vol. vi., p. 260):

"That the Branch Councils be instructed to consider and report how far it be desirable to add some knowledge of the elements of Logic to the Preliminary Examination of the Medical Student, and, if considered desirable, how it could best be carried out."

Resolved—That this Branch Council, while recognizing the advantage of instruction in Logic as part of the education of a Medical man, does not recommend the introduction of Logic as a necessary subject of the Preliminary Examination of the Medical Student.

7. *Resolved*—That Dr. BENNETT and Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS be appointed Auditors of the Accounts of the Branch Council for the ensuing year.

SCOTTISH BRANCH

OF THE

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

PHYSICIANS' HALL, EDINBURGH,
10*th January*, 1868.

Sederunt—

Dr. ANDREW WOOD, *Chairman*.

Mr. SYME. Dr. CHRISTISON.

Dr. FLEMING. Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.

2. *Read*—The following Letter and enclosed Circular:

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION,
DUMFRIES,
27th December, 1867.

DEAR SIR,

The within is a copy of a Circular received some time ago from the Board of Lunacy relative to the reception of patients into Scotch Asylums on English Medical Certificates, &c. As it seems, in spirit at least, wholly opposed to the General Medical Act, I have thought it advisable to ask you to bring it before the Medical Council. If I am mistaken in sending it to you, could you kindly forward it to the proper party?

Yours very truly,

J. GILCHRIST.

Dr. ROBERTSON,
28, Albany Street, Edinburgh.

[*Circular.*]

"GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH,
"*29th July*, 1867.

"SIR,

"Doubts having arisen whether Certificates of Insanity granted by Medical men in England are sufficient foundation for orders to receive and detain Lunatics in Scotch Asylums, and *vice versâ*, this Board caused the matter to be brought under the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

"I am now directed by the Board to acquaint you that they have received a letter from one of the Under-Secretaries of State, in which he says:—

"'I am directed by Mr. Secretary HARDY to inform you that he has laid a case before the Law Officers of the Crown, and that they are of opinion that, upon the true construction of the Statutes, certificates signed by Medical men in Scotland do not constitute a valid authority for the detention of Lunatic Patients in England and Wales, and *vice versâ*. The same rule plainly applies to such Certificates granted by Medical men in Ireland.'

"I am, SIR,
"Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) "W. FORBES,
"*Secretary*."

Resolved—That this is a matter requiring the attention of the Medical Council.

Resolved—That though the Certificate system in question is in accordance with the Lunacy Acts, it is inconsistent with the principles of the Medical Act and inconvenient to the public, and requires to be altered by legislation.

Resolved—That the Letter and Circular just read be forwarded, along with a copy of these Resolutions, to the Executive Committee.

3. The Treasurer's Annual Account to 5th of January, 1868, was read. Dr. ANDREW WOOD and Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD were appointed to audit it; and the Registrar was instructed to have it printed, with the Auditors' Report, as part of these Minutes.

4. The Registrar read Correspondence relative to the alleged traffic in Foreign Diplomas by a registered Medical Practitioner.

Dr. ANDREW WOOD and Dr. CHRISTISON were appointed to co-operate with the Registrar in completing this correspondence, and were instructed to report to a future Meeting of Branch Council.

Confirmed—ANDREW WOOD,
Chairman.

Account, Charge and Discharge, of Treasurers' Intromissions with the Funds of the Scottish Branch of General Medical Council, from 5th January, 1867, to 5th January, 1868.

CHARGE.

	£	s.	d.
Balance, in hands of Branch Registrar, on 5th January, 1867	0	6	0
In Bank, on 5th January, 1867, at credit of Scottish Branch Council	691	16	2
In Consols, as formerly stated	1907	10	0
5 Registration Fees, at £2	10	0	0
126 ditto ditto at £5	630	0	0
36 Additional Qualifications, at 5s.	9	0	0
Dividend, January, 1867, on £2000 Consols	29	10	0
Dividend, July, 1867, on ditto	29	10	0
Interest allowed by Bank of Scotland on Account of 1866	22	0	7
Sum of Charge	£3329	12	9

DISCHARGE.

	£	s.	d.
Copy of Medical Directories, 1868	0	9	0
Postage and Receipt Stamps	5	11	1
Messengers, Telegrams, and Miscellaneous Petty Expenses	0	18	0
Clerk (Hewitt), for copying Minutes, &c., in Registrar's Office	0	15	0
Gratuity to Officer of Royal College of Physicians (Marshall), for services since 1858	10	10	0
Stationery (Waterston)	1	17	6
Printing (Constable)	34	0	0
Advertising (Robertson and Scott)	4	8	4
Expenses connected with visiting Examinations in 1866	53	11	0
Ditto ditto 1867	24	3	0
Fees and Travelling Expenses of Branch Councillors, to 5th January, 1868	98	14	0
Registrar's Salary and Office-rent, to 11th November, 1867	210	0	0
Remitted on Account of General Council, with Bank Commission	546	2	10
In Consols, as formerly stated	1907	10	0
In Bank, on 5th January, 1868, at credit of Scotch Branch Council	426	13	0
Balance, being Cash in hands of Branch Registrar	4	10	0
Sum of Discharge	£3329	12	9

The undersigned have examined the above Account, and find it correctly stated and duly vouched. There is a balance of Four Pounds Ten Shillings in the Registrar's hands.

(Signed) ANDREW WOOD, ALEXANDER WOOD, } *Auditors.*

EDINBURGH, *6th January*, 1868.

Statement by Treasurers of Scottish Branch of General Medical Council, of Gross Receipts, from 5th January, 1867, to 5th January, 1868.

5 Registration Fees at £2	10	0	0
126 Do. do. at £5	630	0	0
36 Additional Qualifications at 5s.	9	0	0
Dividend (January, 1867) on £2000 Consols	29	10	0
Do. (July 1867) on do.	29	10	0
Interest allowed by Bank of Scotland on Account of 1866	22	0	7
Gross Receipts of Scottish Branch Council	£730	0	7

R. CHRISTISON, JAMES SYME, } *Treasurers.*

(*No.* 50.)

SCOTTISH BRANCH

OF THE

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

PHYSICIANS' HALL, EDINBURGH,

21*st February*, 1868.

Sederunt—

Dr. FLEMING, *Chairman.*

Mr. SYME.

Dr. ANDREW WOOD.

Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.

Dr. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, *Registrar.*

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1. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. *Read*—The following Communications relative to Vaccination:

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
18*th February*, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR,

In reply to your letter of last month, I have to state that the Medical Faculty agree with the opinion expressed by the Branch Council, and that in future they will require every candidate for their Degree in Medicine and Surgery to produce a certificate from a Dispensary or other Public Institution where Vaccination is practised, attesting that he has been practically instructed in the operation of Vaccination, and is acquainted with the appearances which follow its performance.

I am, yours truly,
(Signed) J. H. BALFOUR,
Dean of Faculty.

Dr. ROBERTSON.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN,
29*th January*, 1868.

DEAR SIR,

In answer to your communication of the 4th inst., respecting the subject of Vaccination, I am requested by the Dean of the Medical Faculty of this University to forward you the undermentioned Extract of Minute of the Medical Faculty upon that matter.

I am, DEAR SIR,
Yours truly,
(Signed) JAS. S. BRAZIER.

Dr. ROBERTSON,
&c. &c.

[*Extract.*]

"MEDICAL FACULTY, UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN,
"14*th January*, 1868.

"*Inter alia*, 'The Faculty expressed their full concurrence in the resolution of the Branch Council on the subject of Vaccination, and their readiness to take action in the matter, as far as lies in their power.'"

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS,
EDINBURGH,
13*th January*, 1868.

DEAR SIR,

The President, Mr. SPENCE, has to-day handed to me your letter of 4th instant, addressed to his predecessor in office, along with a copy of the Minutes of the Scottish Branch of the Medical Council of 6th ultimo, in regard to Vaccination; and, by desire of the President, I beg herewith to inclose to you copy of a letter, dated 24th ultimo, transmitted by order of the College to Sir JOHN SIMON, of the Medical Department of Her Majesty's Privy Council, a copy of which was also forwarded on the same day to the Registrar of the General Medical Council.

I am, DEAR SIR,
Yours truly,
(Signed) JAMES ROBERTSON,
p. Secy.

Dr. WM. ROBERTSON,
Medical Registrar for Scotland,
28, Albany Street, Edinburgh.

[*Copy.*]

"THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS,
"EDINBURGH,
"24*th December*, 1867.

"SIR,

"The attention of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh has been called to your official communication of 23rd November, 1867, regarding Vaccination. This College is fully alive to the importance of securing that all those who receive its licence should have been thoroughly instructed in Vaccination, as in all other parts of their profession. The College requires that all candidates shall produce a Certificate of their practical acquaintance with Vaccination under the hand of a registered Practitioner; and candidates are liable to be, and frequently are, examined regarding Vaccination in the course of their examination for licence to practise. Under the Scottish Vaccination Act, 26 and 27 Victoria, caput 108, which has proved remarkably successful, all registered Practitioners are entitled to act as Vaccinators, and give Vaccination Certificates. No complaint has ever been made that the duty is inefficiently performed.

"The College is satisfied that, under its present regulations, the competency of its Licentiates to perform Vaccination is amply tested. Nevertheless, as the Lords of the Privy Council consider that it is desirable, in order to give confidence to the public, that the certificates of due instruction in Vaccination should be given, not by individual Practitioners, but by Public Institutions, the College would willingly, were it thought right, adopt a

regulation to the effect that every candidate for its licence should produce a Certificate from a recognized Dispensary or other public Institution where Vaccination is practised, attesting that he has been practically instructed in Vaccination, and is acquainted with the appearances which follow its performance. The College thinks that more than this is unnecessary, and should not be required.

"I have the honour to be, SIR,
"Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) "JAMES SIMSON,
"*Secretary.*

"*To* Sir JOHN SIMON,
"*Medical Department, Privy Council Office,*
"London."

FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
GLASGOW,
8th February, 1868.

SIR,

I am directed by the President to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a Resolution of the Faculty, agreed to at their meeting on Monday last.

I am, SIR,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) ALEXANDER DUNCAN,
Secretary.

Dr. ROBERTSON.

[*Copy.*]

"FACULTY HALL, 242, ST. VINCENT STREET,
"GLASGOW,
"*3rd February*, 1868.

"The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow having been requested by the Branch Medical Council for Scotland (*see* Minute, 27th December, 1867) to state what steps they are willing to take to meet the requirements of Her Majesty's Privy Council in reference to Vaccination, have to mention that for several years they have required each candidate for their diploma to produce a Certificate from a public Vaccinator approved by the Privy Council, or from a registered Practitioner, attesting that he can vaccinate properly, and is acquainted with the normal appearances of the vesicle. In consideration, however, of the importance of Vaccination, and that it is now rendered compulsory by legislative enactment both in England and Scotland, the Faculty are willing to enact that Certificates to the above effect be produced from Vaccinators to those Public Institutions where Vaccination is regularly practised and taught, which may from time to time be recognized by the Faculty.

(Signed) "ALEXANDER DUNCAN,
"*Secretary.*"

PHYSICIANS' HALL, EDINBURGH,
21st February, 1868.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to inform you that I laid your communication of the 4th January before a meeting of the Council of this College; this Council drew up the enclosed Report, which was subsequently approved of by the College.

I am, DEAR SIR,
Yours truly,
(Signed) D. R. HALDANE.

Dr. W. ROBERTSON,
Registrar for Scotland.

"*Report of the Council of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, with regard to the propriety of requiring from students a Special Certificate of proficiency in Vaccination.*

"The Council beg to report to the College that they have had under consideration the minutes of a meeting of the Scottish Branch of General Council of Medical Education and Registration, held on the 6th December, 1867, containing a communication from the Medical Department of the Privy Council on the subject of Vaccination, and the resolutions come to by the Branch Council thereon. The Council are of opinion that it is unnecessary to require from candidates a Certificate of knowledge of Vaccination from a special Vaccinator; but they would recommend the College to issue instructions to its Examiners in the Practice of Medicine or Midwifery to examine every candidate, so as to satisfy themselves that he has a knowledge of the practice of Vaccination, and of the progress of the vaccine vesicle.

(Signed) "D. R. HALDANE,
"*Hon. Secretary.*"

"*Extract from the Minutes of the Medical Faculty of the University of Glasgow.*

"GLASGOW COLLEGE,
"*14th January*, 1868.

"At a meeting of the Medical Faculty, held this day, the following remit from the Senate was read:—

"Professor ALLEN THOMSON having brought under the notice of the Senate a recommendation of the Branch Medical Council for Scotland, to the effect that 'it might be well that all Examining Boards should require every candidate for their licences to produce a Certificate from a Dispensary or other Public Institution where Vaccination is practised, attesting that he has been practically instructed in the operation, and is acquainted with the appearances which follow its performance;' the Senate, approving of this recommendation, remit to the Medical Faculty, with authority to adopt it, if deemed expedient.

"The Medical Faculty unanimously agreed that such a Certificate, from a Public Institution where Vaccination is performed, should be required from every candidate for a Degree in Medicine or Surgery.

(Signed) "JOHN B. COWAN.

"*Extracted from the Minutes of the Medical Faculty.*"

The Branch Council directed that these Resolutions should appear in the Minutes, and that the Registrar should at once send a copy of them for the information of the President of the General Medical Council.

3. The Branch Council having resumed consideration of the correspondence relative to alleged traffic in Foreign Diplomas, and having received Report of Committee appointed on 10th January, *Resolved*—That the correspondence, being now completed, should be forwarded to Dr. HAWKINS, in order that further steps in the case may be taken, in conformity with the Standing Orders of the General Medical Council.

Confirmed—J. G. FLEMING,
Chairman.

SCOTTISH BRANCH

OF THE

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

PHYSICIANS' HALL, EDINBURGH,

5th June, 1868.

Sederunt—

DR. ALLEN THOMSON, *Chairman.*

DR. CHRISTISON.

DR. ANDREW WOOD.

DR. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, *Registrar.*

2. The Registrar produced evidence that a Notice to attend at the ensuing Meeting of the General Medical Council had been personally served on Dr. WILLIAM MACDONALD, of Glasgow, on the 1st of June.

3. *Read*—

(1.) An application from CHARLES M'KELLAR, a student in the University of Glasgow, relative to the recognition of his Medical Studies, commencing on 1st November, 1867.

(2.) An application from J. M. DICKSON, a student in the University of Glasgow, relative to the recognition of his Medical Studies, commencing on 1st November, 1867.

(3.) An application from WILLIAM WILSON, a student in the University of Glasgow, relative to the recognition of his Medical Studies, commencing on 1st November, 1866.

(4.) An application from DANIEL AUGUSTINE M'CARRON, a student in the University of Edinburgh, requesting Registration as a Medical Student, and the recognition of his Medical Studies, from 1st November, 1867, on the ground that he passed the Edinburgh University Preliminary Examination, in October 1867, in the following branches, viz., English, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry.

The Branch Council directed the Registrar to intimate to all these gentlemen that a special order has been made for the recognition of their Medical Studies commenced prior to Registration.

4. *Read*—An application for recognition of Medical Studies, prior to Registration, from D. G. KENNEDY, a student in the University of Glasgow, registered on 12th May, 1868.

The Branch Council declined to make any special order in this case, Mr. KENNEDY not having passed a preliminary examination in Latin before commencing Medical Study.

5. *Read*—An application from JAMES M'CARTHY, in which he requested to be exempted from Registration, on the ground that he was a pupil of a Medical Practitioner in 1864.

The Branch Council declined to make any special order in this case; but directed the Registrar to intimate to Mr. M'CARTHY, that if he was a regularly articled pupil in 1865, it is unnecessary for him to be registered as a Medical Student, but that the Council have had no evidence to this effect produced to them.

6. *Read*—An application for Registration from JOHN M. PLAYFAIR, a student in Edinburgh University, accompanied with a Certificate as an Associate in Arts, obtained at the Oxford Local Examination at Manchester, on 14th September, 1866.

The Branch Council declined to make any special order in this case, as Mr. PLAYFAIR'S certificate did not affirm that he had passed in Latin.

7. *Read*—An application for Registration, and for the recognition of Medical Studies, commencing on 1st May, 1868, from Mr. GEORGE GRAHAM, a student in Edinburgh University. Mr. GRAHAM had produced evidence to the Registrar of having passed the preliminary examination before entering on the Divinity Course of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland. The Examination comprised English, Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra, six Books of Euclid, Natural Philosophy, Logic, and Moral Philosophy.

The Branch Council *Resolved*—That they are not empowered to admit the certificates of bodies not recognized by the General Medical Council; but directed the Registrar to inform Mr. GRAHAM that, should he hereafter pass a preliminary examination and become registered, they will be ready to resume consideration of the proposed recognition of the Medical Studies in which he is at present engaged.

8. *Read*—A letter from ARTHUR E. DAVIES, Esq., of Manchester, who had commenced the study of Chemistry in 1863, and of Medical

Jurisprudence in 1865, and who now desired to be informed whether these studies exempted him from the necessity of being registered as a Medical Student.

The Branch Council directed the Registrar to inform Mr. DAVIES that Registration is, in his case, unnecessary; but that he must of course comply with the Regulations of the Licensing Body before which he proposes hereafter to appear in order to obtain a Medical qualification.

Confirmed—ALLEN THOMSON,
Chairman.

OF THE

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

PHYSICIANS' HALL, EDINBURGH,
28th November, 1868.

Sederunt—

Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD, *Chairman.*

Dr. FLEMING.

Dr. ANDREW WOOD.

Dr. ALLEN THOMSON.

Dr. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, *Registrar.*

The Registrar was instructed to register Mr. STEVENSON, provided the Medical Faculty of the University should see fit to admit him to a special examination, and should report his having passed in Latin.

3. *Read*—An application from Mr. H. P. DOVE, registered in September 1868, as a Medical Student in Edinburgh University, requesting the recognition of his Medical Studies from the date of his preliminary examination in April 1868.

The Registrar was instructed to inform Mr. DOVE that his application was agreed to.

4. *Read*—An application from Mr. J. G. D. DOUGLAS, a Medical Student in Edinburgh University, requesting that his certificate of preliminary examination, from Bishop's College, Lennoxville, should be accepted, as entitling him to Registration.

The Branch Council declined to recognize the certificate—the University which granted it not being one of those at present recognized by the General Medical Council.

5. *Read*—An application from Mr. T. B. WATSON, requesting the recognition of Medical Studies commenced, through inadvertence, before he had passed a preliminary examination.

The Branch Council refused the application.

6. *Read*—A similar application from Mr. JOHN COCHRANE; was in like manner refused.

7. *Read*—An application from Mr. CAROLUS A. SIMPSON, requesting the recognition of his Medical Studies from the date of his preliminary examination.

The Branch Council agreed to the application.

8. *Read*—An application from Mr. HENRY JONES, requesting that the regulations as to Registration might be relaxed in his case, on the ground that he was apprenticed before 1865.

The Branch Council refused his application, proper evidence of apprenticeship not having been produced.

9. *Read*—An application from Mr. J. J. JONES, requesting that his certificate of Registration as a Medical Student should be made to bear the date of his preliminary examination.

The Branch Council refused this application.

10. *Read*—An application from Mr. DALTON TACEY, requesting permission to present himself, in April next, for final examination, before the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh.

The Registrar was instructed to inform Mr. TACEY that, if he was regularly apprenticed before 1865, the Regulations of the Medical Council relative to Student-Registration do not apply to him, and the Royal Colleges may follow their own Regulations in his case.

11. *Read*—An application from Mr. OSWALD BAKER, forwarded through Dr. JOHN GAIRDNER, requesting permission to present himself for examination for the double qualification of the Edinburgh Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, at an early period, on the ground that he was exempt from the Regulations regarding Student-Registration.

The Branch Council refused to entertain this application, till they should be satisfied that there was good ground for the exemption claimed.

12. *Read*—The following Letter from the Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of Edinburgh:

COLLEGE, EDINBURGH,
16*th November*, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR,

I wish to bring under the notice of the Branch Council a grievance of which English Students complain, and which, I think, might be remedied by the General Council of Medical Education. Many students have presented themselves for examination here who have passed the Preliminary Examination of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The Secretary (Mr. TRIMMER) gives them a Certificate of having passed, but he refuses to state the *optional subjects* on which they have been examined. I look upon the Certificate, therefore,

as representing only the compulsory subjects, and in so far as these are of sufficient extent, I recognize them as qualifying. I have no means of knowing what are the *optional subjects* in which these students have passed. Many have told me that they have passed in French, and when I asked for a Certificate, they informed me that Mr. TRIMMER refused to certify. Such students were therefore compelled to pass another Examination in French.

Surely this state of matters should be remedied. Mr. TRIMMER should be *compelled* to certify, in all cases, the optional subjects in which a student has passed.

For the sake of the students, I ask the Branch Council to consider the matter.

I am, yours truly,
(Signed) J. H. BALFOUR,
Dean, Med. Faculty.

Dr. ROBERTSON, &c.

P.S.—I wrote to Mr. TRIMMER on the subject some years ago, but he refused to alter his plan of procedure.

Resolved—That a copy of the confidential Minutes containing this letter be transmitted to Mr. TRIMMER, with an intimation that the Branch Council will be glad to receive any answer to the Dean's statement which he may think proper to make.

13. Letters were read from Mr. ANDREW LAWRIE, L.R.C.S. of Edin., of Edinburgh, and from Mr. JAMES MOIR, M.R.C.S. Eng., of Aberdeen, in reference to some of the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, from which the writers (both registered Practitioners) apprehend injury to their interests.

Resolved—That Dr. ANDREW WOOD be requested to bring these letters under the consideration of next Meeting of the Executive Committee, and to urge upon the Committee the necessity of taking steps to procure a legislative enactment, calculated to redress the grievances inflicted on registered Practitioners by some of the provisions introduced into the Pharmacy Act, without the knowledge of the Medical Council, after the Act had been fully considered by them.

Confirmed—ALEX. WOOD,
Chairman.

(*No.* 65.)

IRISH BRANCH

OF THE

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

Friday, March 27, 1868.

Present—

Dr. W. STOKES, in the Chair.

Dr. A. SMITH. Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.

Mr. W. HARGRAVE. Dr. LEET.

Dr. J. APJOHN.

Dr. STEELE, *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were compared and signed.

The Requisition convening the present Meeting was signed by Dr. STOKES and Dr. SMITH.

The Summary of the Account of this Branch Council for the year ending 5th January, 1868, duly certified by the Auditors, having been submitted,

Resolved—That the Summary of the Account now submitted be appended to the Minutes of the present Meeting.

The Statement of Accounts of the General and Branch Councils for the year ending 5th January, 1868, showing that the per-centage rate for which this Branch Council is liable amounts to £611 2*s*. 2*d*., having been submitted,

Resolved—That the per-centage rate for the year ending 5th January, 1866, amounting to £611 2*s*. 2*d*., be remitted to the Treasurer of the General Council.

Read—The following Letters on the subject of Public Vaccination:

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.
DUBLIN,
January 11*th*, 1868.

SIR,

In reference to your communication of December 3rd, 1867, enclosing a letter from the Medical Department of the Privy Council, dated the 23rd November last, and relating to the qualifications of Public Vaccinators, with a request that the same might be considered by the President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, I am directed to inform you that the College is not aware of any complaints in Ireland as to the non-efficiency of the performance of Vaccination by registered Practitioners; that the College could not place dependence on the mere production of certificates as to the knowledge of Vaccination possessed by candidates, which can only be tested by examination; and that, although satisfied that Licentiates in Medicine of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland possess the requisite knowledge, nevertheless, in the desire of meeting the wishes of the Medical Department of the Privy Council, the College will draw the special attention of its Examiners in Medicine to the communication, with the object of their testing the knowledge of the candidates in this branch of Medicine.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) LOMBE ATTHILL,
Fellow and Registrar.

To the REGISTRAR OF THE BRANCH MEDICAL COUNCIL, IRELAND.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.
DUBLIN,
24th February, 1868.

SIR,

I am directed by the President and Fellows of this College to forward to you the enclosed document from the Poor Law Commissioners of Ireland, giving the gratifying intelligence of the diminution of small-pox; and as confirmation of the opinion expressed by this College in their communication of January 12th, that Vaccination was efficiently performed in Ireland, and that no special Certificates as to competency were required for the office of Vaccination.

Please to forward this as a supplemental document from this College to the authorities to whom you transmitted the former communication.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) L. ATTHILL,
Fellow and Registrar.

To the REGISTRAR OF THE BRANCH MEDICAL COUNCIL, IRELAND.

"POOR LAW COMMISSION OFFICE,
"DUBLIN,
"*6th February*, 1868.

"SIR,

"The Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of poor in Ireland, desire to inform the Board of Guardians that the rapid diminution of small-pox in Ireland during recent years has, the Commissioners have reason to believe, been accelerated in a most remarkable degree during the year ended on 31st December last.

"The returns of deaths by small-pox in the Workhouse Fever Hospitals in that year, compared with those for the year 1864, show only 4 deaths in comparison with 149, or 1·37th part of the number in 1864.

"The returns of small-pox cases treated by the Medical Officers of Dispensaries, so far as they have yet been received, are equally satisfactory; 24 cases only have been returned as treated in the half year ended 30th September, 1867, in comparison with 850 cases in the corresponding half year of 1864.

"It has, therefore, appeared to be very desirable to ascertain, with as much accuracy as possible, all the localities in Ireland in which small-pox is now to be found, in order that in such cases vigorous measures may be taken to complete the suppression of the disease, and prevent its revival as an epidemic.

"The Guardians are therefore requested to obtain, through the members

of the Board and Union Officers, especially the Dispensary Officers, exact information as to the existence of the disease in any part of the Union at the present time, either in Dispensary or private practice, and to instruct the Clerk to report to the Commissioners the result of the inquiries which may have been made as soon as practicable, and not later than the 24th of this month.

"The stringency of the law now in force to compel parents to have their children vaccinated, and to procure the prosecution of persons inoculating with the small-pox, and thus originating and spreading the disease, has no doubt had a material effect in producing this great change; and the Guardians will no doubt feel, in an increased degree, the importance of continuing those exertions which have already, to so great an extent, been attended by success, and which, with the aid of the provisions of the recent Sanitary Acts, may, it is hoped, finally result in the entire suppression of the disease in this country.

"By order of the Commissioners,
(Signed) "B. BANKS,
"*Chief Clerk.*"

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.
DUBLIN,
January 21st, 1868.

DEAR SIR,

I beg leave to forward to you the enclosed copy of a Resolution unanimously passed by the President and Council of this College at their last meeting.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) J. STANNUS HUGHES,
Secretary of Council.

Dr. STEELE,
Registrar of the Branch Council.

[*Copy.*]

"ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.
"DUBLIN,
"*January 20th*, 1868.

"At a Meeting of the Council, held on the 16th instant, the following Resolution was unanimously passed, viz.:

"That it is the opinion of the Council of this College that every effort is made by their Examiners to secure, on the part of the candidates for

their several Diplomas, proficiency in the performance of all Surgical operations, Vaccination included; and that, so far as they have means of ascertaining the facts, the provisions of the Vaccination Bill are admirably carried out by the Licentiates and Fellows throughout the country."

THE APOTHECARIES' HALL OF IRELAND.

DUBLIN,

10*th December*, 1867.

SIR,

I am instructed by the Governor and Company of the Apothecaries' Hall to acknowledge your letter of the 6th inst., written by direction of the Branch Medical Council (Ireland), and enclosing a copy of a communication addressed to the President of the General Medical Council by the Lords of Her Majesty's Council, relative to the subject of Vaccination; and with reference to which the Branch Council, whilst approving of the object sought to be attained by the Lords of the Privy Council, are nevertheless of opinion that it rests almost solely with the Qualifying Bodies themselves respectively, to adopt all necessary measures for giving effect to their Lordships' wishes in the matter, and recommending the subject to the earnest consideration of the Governor and Company.

In reply, I have the honour to inform the Branch Council that candidates for the Licence of the Company are required to produce "a Certificate of instruction in the practice of Vaccination" from a public Vaccine Institution, or from an authorized Vaccinator; but that, in order more effectually to carry out the wishes of their Lordships, the Governor and Company will, in future, require candidates to *pass an examination* in all that relates to the due performance of Vaccination, as a necessary condition to their obtaining "the licence to practise."

I remain, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) CHARLES H. LEET, M.D.,

Secretary.

THE REGISTRAR OF THE BRANCH MEDICAL COUNCIL, IRELAND.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY,
DUBLIN CASTLE,
January 17th, 1868.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 6th ultimo, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Medical Department of the Privy Council to the President of the General Medical Council, relative to the qualifications of contractors for public Vaccination in England, I am directed by the Senate of the Queen's University to say, that they are not aware of any complaints in Ireland as to the non-efficiency of Vaccination. The Senate is of opinion that the production of Certificates, testifying that a candidate had practised Vaccination, would not at all insure the possession of the requisite knowledge, which can only be tested by a suitable examination. The Senate is satisfied that the Graduates in Medicine of this University possess the requisite knowledge; but, nevertheless, being desirous to meet the wishes of the Medical Department of the Privy Council, the Senate will direct the special attention of its Examiners in Medicine to the communication.

I am, SIR,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) G. JOHNSTONE STONEY,
Secretary.

WILLIAM EDWARD STEELE, Esq., M.D.,
&c. &c. &c.

No letter on the subject has as yet been received from the University of Dublin.

Reports from the Visitors of the Examination having been submitted,

Resolved—That the Reports in question be transmitted to the Registrar of the General Council.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNT OF BRANCH MEDICAL COUNCIL (IRELAND),
For the Year ending 4th January, 1868.

CHARGE.

1867.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 5.	To Balance in favour of the Council at foot of last Account	457	13	0
Mar. 17.	„ Cash by Sale of Office Table	1	10	0
Apr. 29.	„ Amount of £100 Government New 3 per cent. Stock sold, producing	88	17	8
„	„ Amount of half Year's Dividend on £2232 5s. 8d. Government New 3 per cent. Stock, less 11s. 2d. Income Tax . . . £32 18 6			
Oct. 1.	„ Amount of ditto ditto, on £2132 5s. 8d. Government New 3 per cent. Stock, less 11s. 8d. Income Tax 31 9 0			
		64	7	6
1868.				
Jan. 4.	„ Amount of Registration Fees, to date, viz.:			
	155 Registrations, at £5 . £775 0 0			
	4 „ £2 . 8 0 0			
	54 „ 5s. . 13 10 0			
		796	10	0
	Total .	£1408	18	2

DISCHARGE.

1867.		£	s.	d.
Apr. 18.	By Amount paid proportion of Expenses of General Council for the Year ending 5th January, 1867	662	16	9
Nov. 10.	„ One Year's Rent of Office, to date	25	0	0
„ 24.	„ Salary of Registrar, to date	200	0	0
Dec.	„ Councillors' Fees, to date	39	18	0
„	„ Postage and Receipt Stamps, to date	4	13	4
„	„ Printing, to date	9	1	6
„	„ Stationery, to date	5	3	5
„	„ Office Incidentals	2	1	6
„	„ Balance in Bank on Jan. 4, 1868 . . . £461 1 7			
	Deduct overlodged by Registrar . . . 0 17 11			
		460	3	8
	Total .	£1408	18	2

We have examined the Accounts of the Branch Medical Council for Ireland, and carefully checked the Vouchers, and hereby certify the above to be a correct Statement of the same; and that the Balance to the credit of the Council on the Fourth day of January, 1868, amounts to Four Hundred and Sixty Pounds Three Shillings and Eight Pence.

(Signed) AQUILLA SMITH, CHARLES HENRY LEET, } *Auditors.*

Dated this Eighth day of January, 1868.

Confirmed—C. H. LEET, *Chairman.*

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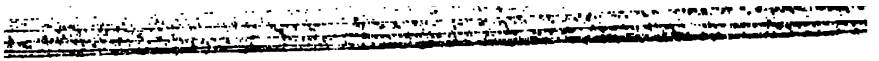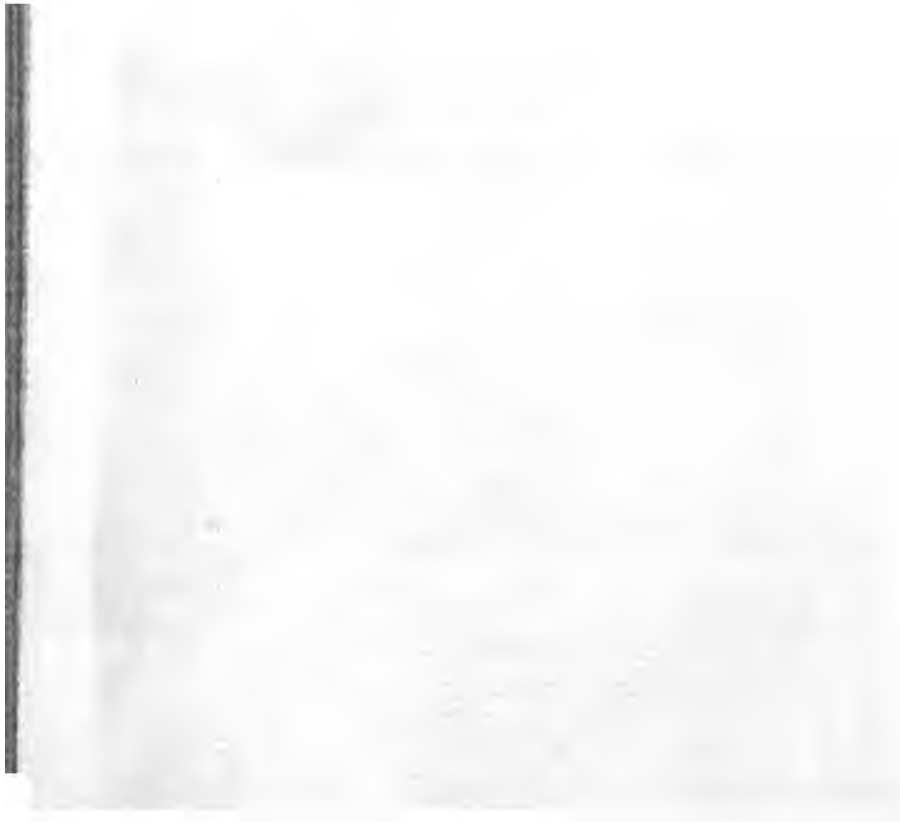
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